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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XIII NO. 117— BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 18, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
23rd May.	CHINA —		7,952
30th „	RAZMAK —	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th „	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4 July	KAISAR-I-HIND —		11,430
11th „	RAZMAK —	MALWA* —	10,941
18th „	RANPURA —		16,100
25th „	MALOJA x —		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th „	RAZMAK —	MANTUA*	10,902
14th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd „	RAZMAK —	NALDERA x	16,993
29th „	MOREA —		10,911
5 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
19th „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA*	16,227
26th „	RANPURA ..		16,100

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon "A" Return Tickets at special reduced rates are available for short period commencing from Bombay on 20th June and terminating by steamer due Bombay on 11th September.

The Rates are as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and Back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
11th June	MANDALA —	8,246
25th „	NIRVANA * —	6 021
16th July	DOMALA ..	8,441
6th August	MARGHA —	8,278
17th Sept.	WARFIELD* —	6,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANA* ..	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
26th „	DUMANA ..	8 427
10th Dece.	MARGHA ..	8,278

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
26th May	DELTA —	8,097	MALOJA
28th „	NAGPORE* —	5,283	
4th June	LAHORE * ..	5,282	
11th „	ALIPORE* ..	5273	
23rd „	SOUDAN —	6.856	NALDERA
21st July.	SICILIA —	6.813	MONGOLIA
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA —	16,227	
18th „	DELTA —	18,097	MOOLTAN
15th Sept.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
18th May	VITA* —	Karachi via Kathiawar.
20th „	CHAKLA ..	Bussreh via Karachi & P. G Ports.
22nd „	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
23rd „	SIRSA ..	Rangoon via Tuticorin.
24th „	BARJORA —	Colombo via Calicut (for Ootacamund) & Malabar ports.
27th „	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.

* The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays are being suspended after the sailings of the 9th and 18th May respectively until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P O. BOX 122.

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Enrolments are invited for the Corporation of Accountants and the London Chamber of Commerce Examination. Pitman's Shorthand and Touch Typewriting.
Apply for Prospectus to PRINCIPAL, Mr. BHARUCHA, No. 485, Kalkadevi Road.

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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hakata Maru.	Matsusaita.	5970	14th May	28th May
Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	19th „	2nd June
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda	5976	29th „	12th „
Rangoon Maru.	T. Tokunaga.	5059	5th June	19th June
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	17th „	1st July.

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

To	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore —	300	210	158	105
Hongkong —	480	270	203	135
Shanghai —	540	326	240	160
Kobe —	610	380	285	190

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
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S. S. "JEHANGIR" 3566 tons sailing from Bombay via Karachi about the 16th May, 1925.

There will be subsequent sailings every few days provided sufficient pilgrims are available. Names of steamers will be notified later.

SINGLE RATES WITHOUT FOOD.

First Class ..... Rs. 375
Second Class ..... Rs. 200
Deck ..... Rs. 125

N.B.—No deck tickets will be sold to pilgrims without the production of their passports duly endorsed by the Police Office to the effect that they have paid a deposit of Rs. 70 for their homeward passage from Hedjaz ports.

Return tickets will be issued to First and Second Class pilgrims only, if required.

RATES WITHOUT FOOD.

First Class ..... Rs. 550
Second Class ..... Rs. 450

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid up to 31/12/24	30,65,586
Reserve	Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Meerut City.
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Jullundur	Okara (Dist Montgomery)
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant.
Calcutta	Karachi	Patiala
Delhi	Kasur	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Sialkot
Gojra	Multan City	Simla
Hafizabad		Srinagar

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

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225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,67,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

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Sir SIDNEY SITWELL.

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Agra	Karachi
Ahmedabad	Kasur
Ahmedabad City	Katni
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Ludhiana
Aligarh (Pay Office)	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala City	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay Office)
Bassein	Mirzapore
Bellary	Montgomery
Benares	Moulmein
Berhampore	Mooltan
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bhopal	Muree
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muzaffarnagar
Broach	Muttra
Bulandshahr	Myingyan
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Burra Bazar)	Nagpur
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandyal
Calicut	Nagpore
Cawnpore	Naimital
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Narayanguuge
Chittagong	Nasik
Chandpore	Negapatam
Cocanada	Nellore
Cochin	Nowshera
Coimbatore	Ootacamund
Colombo	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Conjeevram	Patna
(Out Station)	Peshawar Cant.
Cuddalore	Peshawar City
Cuddapah	(Sub-Agency)
Cuttack	Poona
Dacca	Poona City
Dehra Dun	Quetta
Darjeeling	Rajahmundry
Delhi	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dalhousie	Raipur
Dhanbad	Rangoon
Dhulia	Rangpur
Dibrugarh	Rawalpindi
Erode	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)
Etawah	Saharanpur
Ellore	Salem
Farrukhabad	Sargodha
Fyzabad	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)
Gorakhpur	Serajgunge
Godhra	Sholapur
Gujranwala	Sialkot
Guntur	Simla
Gwalior	Srinagar
Hapur (Pay Office)	Sukkur
Hathras	Surat
Hubli	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Thana
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tinnevelly
Indore	Tirupur
Jaipur	Trichinopoly
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Trivandrum
Jalpaiguri	Tuticorin
Jamshedpur	Ujjain
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Vellore
Jubbulpore	Viramgam
Jullundur (City)	Vizianagram
Jullundur Cantt. (Pay Office)	Vizagapatam
Khandwa	Wardha
	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
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It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
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FOR
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BOMBAY, No 4.
Telegram GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42118.

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ATANK NIGRAH PILLS.
In reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.
They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag, Indigestion, Constipation, etc.
Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills. For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—
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Kalbadevi Road : : : : BOMBAY.

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Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS everywhere to push the sale of our fashionable Coatings, Shirtings, Bedsheets, etc., on liberal remuneration. For terms, apply to West Coast Weaving Establishment, Cannanore, (Malabar).
A R1124

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE for the post of a HEADMASTER. Apply sharp with testimonials and stating terms to the SECRETARY, Edward Memorial High School, Borsad.—(District Kaira).
A 23300

CONTINENTAL TEXTILE EXPORTERS want reliable AGENT on commission basis. Reply stating references Box No. 780, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1153

WANTED—An Experienced and competent WEAVING MASTER and HEAD CLERK and ACCOUNTANT for an up country Mill. Apply Box No. 779, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23298

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle". Apply for revised terms of agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 143, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—SUPERINTENDENT for Mahavira Jaina Vidyalaya, must be a graduate. Full time service. A Jain preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply SECRETARY, Address Govalia Tank Road, Bombay.
A R1129

WANTED—a B. Com. or B.A. with special knowledge in accountancy and auditing on Rs. 150—5—250 for a special post in the Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Dharwar. Apply with testimonials within 15th of June, 1925, to:—(Sd.) S. V. MEINSINKAI, Chairman, The Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Dharwar.
A 23299

WANTED—A HINDU LADY GRADUATE for the Maharani Burdwan Girls' High School, Lahore, Apply at once with testimonials, stating qualifications, previous experience, and minimum salary acceptable to GOPAL CHAND, B. A., LL. B. Vakil High Court, Lahore.
A 23286.

WANTED—(1) TRAINED TEACHERS for middle school, (2) Two SUPERINTENDENTS of Boarding houses, (3) RESEARCH SCHOLARS, (4) GRADUATES, capable of translating books from other languages into Hindi on the following subjects:—Philosophy; Political Economy; Ethics; Industry; Trade and Commerce; Agriculture; History; Modern Sciences. Applicants must belong to the old type of Indian civilization. Free board, free lodging and healthy atmosphere guaranteed. Apply stating terms to THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT to Raja Sahib, Awagarh, U. P.
A 23272

WANTED for the Nalanda College, Bihar-Sharif Dt. Patna, an M.A., lecturer in Logic, strong in English on a salary of Rs. 100-10-150 to start with, with the prospect of a better scale under consideration by the Government. Preference will be given to candidates, who studied Logic as one of their subject for the course for the M.A., degree, and who possess a knowledge of Hindi. Confirmation after a period of probation of one year. The application should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th June. S. SUBRAHMANIAM, Principal.
A 23301

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Top floor above Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Company at Murzban Road, Fort, for office and residence area of rooms 3050 square feet. Apply NOOROODEEN SHAIKE ADAM, Nagdevi Street.
C R1142

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—For Hindu families, first and third floors of a well-lighted, airy BUILDING at Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum. Inquire downstairs, in liquor shop.
C R1152

TO LET.—An upper-storied BUNGALOW open and breezy on all sides, with a neatly laid out Garden, at Cleveland Road, Worli. Accom. 8 rooms, kitchen, store rooms, Garage, etc. Apply Mr. A. H. SACKLATWALLA, New Queen's Road.
C R1130

SHOW-ROOM TO LET—Available for immediate occupation a splendid SHOW-ROOM, complete with Electric Bowl Fittings and Fan, on the ground floor of SACKLAT HOUSE in a most conspicuous business quarter of New Queen's Road. Apply Mr. A. H. SACKLATWALLA on the premises.
C R1133

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

DELICIOUS ROSE LICHEE 600 for Rs. 7/- free delivery, Bombay Presidency, Punjab or Simla. Advance, D. M. DUTTA AND CO., Kanhali Gardens, Muzafferpur.
F R1115

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

THE GOOD-WILL of the Hindoo Patriot, a well-known Calcutta English daily, which has recently ceased publication, is FOR SALE. Apply with offers to R. MULLICK, 135, Manicktola Main Road, Calcutta.
N 23247

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FOR SALE—Five seater, Sedan body, 1922 Model, Chevrolet Car, Sparingly used, perfect condition. For inspection apply to DAWAR H. KAZI, Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, or Green's Hotel, Apollo Bunder.
JA R 1148

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR

"Bombay Chronicle.

Medows St. Fort Bombay

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1154 of 1925.

Messrs. LAKHMIDAS DAMODER, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

HAJI BACHU VARAYA & SONS, a firm ..... Defendants.

To,

JAFFER MAHOMED HAJI BACHOO VARAYA,

A Partner in the defendants firm.

WHEREAS the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed a suit against you to recover a sum of Rs. 1,800 with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from 9th May, 1922, till judgment costs of the suit and interest on judgment till payment. Please take notice that the hearing of this suit has been fixed on the 1st day of June, 1925, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.) Please also take notice that in default of your appearance at the time aforesaid the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1925.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C23369

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3062 of 1920.

MAHOMEDALLI ADAMJI MASALAWALLA and others .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDUL HUSSEIN ADAMJI MASALAWALLA and others .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 25th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable properties be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 15th day of June, 1925, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

KURLA PROPERTY LOT NO. I.

All that piece of Khoto land with buildings thereon, situate at Kurla, District Thana, bearing Survey No. 231, Falni No. 38 and containing by admeasurement 2072 square yards of which 1230 square yards are non-agricultural land bearing Municipal No. 59 and 842 square yards are agricultural land and bear entry No. 301, Survey No. 231, Pot Hissa No. 12 and bounded on the East by Agra Road, on the West by the property of K. Fernandes, on the North by the property of Currimbhai Jiwaji and on the South by the property of T. K. Fernandes.

DHORAJI PROPERTY LOT NO. II.

All that piece of land with a building thereon, situate at Dhoraji, in Gondal State standing in the name of Alibhai Adamji in Musjid Falia near the house of Jamal Noor.

DHORAJI PROPERTY LOT NO. III.

Half share in all that piece of land with a house standing thereon, situate at Dhoraji in Gondal State near the tomb of Lakha Pir abutting on the Road and bounded on the East by the property of Soni Amersey, now belonging to Esufalli Abdhabhai, on the West by public Road on the South by the property of Memon Rapoo Garibe and on the North by public Road Area 26 feet x 23 feet or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys, for the plaintiffs abovenamed at Gresham Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1925.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C23281

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1076 of 1924.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI IRANI .....Plaintiff.

vs.

CHHAGANLAL VITHALJI TRIVEDI, carrying on business in the name and style of J. Moni & Co. ... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 19th day of January, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 15th day of June, 1925, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at the village of Villa Parle, Taluka Salsette, Bombay Suburban District and in the Registration Sub-District Bandra, containing by admeasurement six thousand one hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabouts which land consists of the four pieces severally described below and is bounded as follow that is to say or or towards the North by the property called Suntoke Lodge, on or towards the South by the lands of Dominic Francis Kilyat and Hirabai Burjorji Vatchaghandy on or towards the East by the lands of Reverend J. Soares Nanica Mingal Misquit and a Marwadi on or towards the west by the Public Road called Ghore Bunder Road.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring thirty-seven Gunthas and bearing Survey No. 186 Pot No. 9 Entry No. 2596 Survey No. 186, Pot No. 31, Entry No. 37D., Survey No. 187, Pot Nos. 1 and 2, Entry No. 2627.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land, admeasuring about nine Gunthas (excluding the three-fourth Gunthas acquired by Government under Notification No. 9849 of 7th December, 1905), bearing Survey No. 186, Pot No. 11, Entry No. 37D.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land, admeasuring about four and a quarter Gunthas (excluding the half gunthas) acquired by Government under Notification No. 9849 of 7th December, 1905), bearing Survey No. 186, Pot No. 10 and Entry No. 37D.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land, admeasuring about ninety-four square yards and bearing Survey No. 185, Pot No. 10, Entry No. 2587, Survey No. 186, Pot Nos. 4-5-7 and Entry No. 2594.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 41, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1925.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
23294

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 2363 of 1921.

NARSEY CHATURBHUJ and another. .... Plaintiffs.

vs

JOHN PASCOAL MISQUITTA and others Defendants.

and

RAYMOND AUGUSTINE D'SOUZA. ..... Auction Purchaser.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale, dated the 31st day of July, 1922, and Judges' Order, dated 4th December 1924, made in the above suit the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 15th day of June, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

FIRSTLY:—All those pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being at Mowji, Ville Parle, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Tukdi and Zilla Thana, bearing undermentioned numbers:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Admeasurement Acres	Guntbas,
34 F	117	15	6	1/2
1783 (k)	117	26	5	3/4

SECONDLY.—All those pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being at Mowji, Ville Parle, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Tukdi and Zilla Thana, bearing undermentioned numbers:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Admeasurement Acres	Guntbas,
1839 (k)	120	10	3	3/4

THIRDLY:—All those pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being at Mowje, Ville Parle, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette and Zilla Thana, bearing undermentioned numbers:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Admeasurement Acres	Guntbas.
1712	115	6	0	5	1/2
1719	115	0	W		1/2
1687	114	0	35	6	1/4

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. AMIN AND DESAI, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 77, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1925.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
23246

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai LILAVATI LAXMICHANDRA, wife of Ratansey Virji, of Bombay, Hindu Jain Inhabitant, residing at Doongri Street, Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

RATANSEY VIRJI, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Vakil, practising in the Court of Small Causes Bombay, residing at Doongri Street, Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-ninth day of April in the year of Our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 30th day of April, 1925

MR. RATANSEY VIRJI,
Petitioner-in-person.
23302

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to reach the Dean's office not later than 25th May, 1925, from medical graduates for the post of Assistant Professor of Pathology, on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem. The post will be on a part time basis Preference will be given to those who have served as tutors or clinical registrars. The tenure of the appointment will be for five years and an extension for a further period of five years will be granted, provided the incumbent will first proceed to England for at least three months' post graduate course at a recognised institution, for which he would be granted five months' study leave on full pay, with a view to keeping himself abreast of the advance of knowledge in his particular subject. He will not be barred from private practice, provided it does not interfere with his duties. The applicants should furnish the following information—

(a) Qualifications with dates of the same.
(b) Caste and sub-caste and nationality.
(c) Date of birth.
(d) Whether name registered under Medical Act VI of 1912.
(e) Details of previous experience supported with copies of testimonials.

S. I. BHATIA,
M.D., (Cantab)
Captain, I.M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.
23303

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
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2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

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THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, 4th June, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office, Bombay House, 24 Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st May 1925, to the 8th June, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS.
R. D. TATA,
Director.

Bombay, 8th May, 1925.
23295

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A CASHIER to undertake on contract the treasury business of the Karachi General Post Office and the Hyderabad Sind and Sukkur Head Post Offices in return for a fixed monthly subsidy and for a period of five years.

Details of work to be done and any information on the subject can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

The contractor will be required to furnish security for Rs. 60,000 preferably in cash or Government paper and to enter into a formal agreement.

Tenders should be sent in sealed envelopes and addressed to the undersigned by name clearly marked.—Application for the post of Cashier of the Karachi General Post Office and the Hyderabad Sind and Sukkur Head Post Offices on the outside and must reach him on or before the 5th June, 1925.

Each application must be accompanied by earnest money of Rs. 300 in Government Securities which will be returned in case of unsuccessful applicants.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

M. N. CRAWFORD,
Deputy Post Master General,
Sind and Baluchistan Circle,
KARACHI.
23288

THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR, INDORE

COMPETITIVE DESIGNS for CONSTRUCTING a PALACE near Indore, costing about Rupees 2 lacs is invited from the leading Architects in India

The proposed Palace is to be constructed one the top of the Bijasani Hill, 4 miles from the centre of the Indore City towards West by the side of the Indore-Depalpur Road.

2. The top of the Hill is a gently undulating plateau, roughly 400 yards by 400 yards, rising with a steep slope on all sides from the level of the surrounding plain to a height of about 100 feet.

3 The accommodation of the Palace be consist of:—

an antechamber with portico
a Public reception room
a private drawing room
a large dining room
a private dining room
a billiard room
a Library and Card room
and 5 suites of living apartments.

4. It is desired that the building will be of a bold picturesque design, forming an ornament on the top of the Hill, conspicuously visible from long distances in all directions.

5. A prize of Rs. 3,500 will be offered for the best design, and if more than three competitors submit plans, a second prize of Rs. 1,500 and if more than 6 competitors, a third prize of Rs. 1,000 will be offered.

6. The Prime Minister to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar assisted by The Chief Engineer Holkar State and Mr. Triggs, Architect, will decide on the designs.

7. The winner will be offered the work of supplying full details specifications, bills of quantities of his design subject to such alteration as the above Committee may desire provided his terms are satisfactory.

The winner may also be commissioned to give professional service during construction subject to his terms being agreed upon by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar.

8. The design submitted will be the property of the Government.

9 Designs should reach the CHIEF ENGINEER, Holkar State, Indore, before 15th July, 1925.

10. Any further particulars and information, etc. can be had on application to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Holkar State, Indore.

Chief Engineer, Holkar State.

Chief Engineer's Office, Indore.

Dated the 30th April, 1925.
23235

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-BOMBAY STOCK.
THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

NOTICE.

"COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, WORKSHOP, POONA".

NEW DIPLOMA COURSE in Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering classes commence from June, 1925.

Candidates for admission to Diploma classes must have passed one of the following examinations and as a rule be under 20 years of age.

(1) The School Final Examination.
(2) The Matriculation Examination.
(3) The School Leaving certificate entitling students to admission to Government Service or to the University showing that they have passed in Algebra and Geometry and also those, who have obtained a school leaving certificate but have not passed in these subjects provided that they pass an entrance test held by the College Authorities.
(4) The European High School Examination.
(5) The full Senior Commercial Examination.
(6) The Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

If sufficient candidates are not forthcoming with these qualifications for admission to the Mechanical and Electrical Courses candidates of lesser qualification may be admitted at the discretion of the Principal.

Applications with one rupee Registration fee should reach the SUPERINTENDENT on or before the 1st of June 1925.

(Sd.) W. L. C. TRENCH,
Principal.

College of Engineering.
Poona, 11th May, 1925.
C23269

TENDERS.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply on hire to the Secretary of State in Council of a steamship for the carriage of passengers, mails and cargo between Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon and the Andaman Islands. The vessel should be of net tonnage of not less than 1200 nor more than 2000 tons and should have

(1) Sheltered Decks.
(2) Accommodation for
  (a) First Class passengers, not less than 14 preferably with some single berth cabins,
  (b) Second Class passengers, not less than 10.
  (c) Ordinary deck passengers, 700-800.
  (d) Convicts—between decks—250.
  (e) 250 British or Indian Troops on special occasions and with corresponding reduction in number of other passengers.
(3) Cargo space for
  (a) 600-1000 tons of timber according to whether convicts are carried or not,
  (b) 100 tons other cargo.

2. The vessel is required for a period of 3 years from 1st September, 1925. She must be sea-worthy, properly fitted and equipped, and with full complement of officers, seamen, engineers and firemen for a vessel of the tonnage. The owners will be required to provide and pay for all the provisions including drinking water and wages of the Captain, Officers, Engineers, firemen and entire crew and for the insurance of the vessel and for her maintenance in a thoroughly efficient state for service. The Charterer will provide and pay for fuel and Port Pilotage and other dues, and will load and discharge the steamer at all ports

3. Tenders should reach the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Simla not later than the 31st May, 1925.

4. Copies of Tender Forms together with the detailed terms and conditions of contract may be obtained on application from the same officer.

5. The Government of India will accept such tender as they may think fit, but they do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

U. C. STUART.
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.
23259

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AUCTION SALES.

N. PATHARE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
Dammer Lane.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT PARBHADEVI.

Under instructions from Messrs. PATHARE and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees Shaik Mahomed Shaik Yusaf Bhuyan and Anr. and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Pandurang Harischand and Chandrabhagabai, widow of Bhawoo Keshoo and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage deed, dated 8th March, 1922, Messrs. N. PATHARE and Co., Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises on TUESDAY, the 26th May, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following valuable property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax and or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house thereon situate, lying and being at *Parbhaderi* Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1800 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 1930 and New Survey No. 1631 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under G Ward Nos. 2716-2717-2718 and Street Nos. 181-182 183 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East and South by the said Parbhaderi Road, on or towards the West by the property of Alinaida and on or towards the North by the property of Annurnabai.

For further particulars and conditions on application may be made to Messrs PATHARE & CO., at their office at 28, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

R1154

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT GENERAL STORES YARD, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will to-day MONDAY, the 18th May, 1925, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the General Stores Yard, Parel, Stores such as:—W. I. scrap of wire rope latrine pans, traps, W. I. scrap of pipes, hammers, augers, hack saw blades, swages, spanners, screw jacks, anvils, vices bench, zinc lining, furniture, W. I. and C. I. scrap, condemned platform weighing machines, C. I. collars of water columns, condemned drilling machines and umps, gate, street and buffer lamps, carbon eletcrodes and steam incator, leather scrap, rubber scrap and tyres, copying presses with stands padlocks, tapes measuring, rubber stamps, cocks, spoons, penknives, burners, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BABA DHABU STREET.

Suit No. 3443 of 1924.

EBRAHIM ABDULALI HAVELIWALA .....Plaintiff.

vs.

MAHOMEDHUSEIN ABDULALI HAVELIWALA & ORS. .....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ebrahim Abdulali Haveliwala and Sharefali Abdulali Haveliwala joint Receivers appointed in the above suit by the consent decree dated 18th day of December, 1924 and pursuant to the directions contained in the said consent decree in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will on MONDAY, the 25th day of May, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction on the premises the following valuable landed property.

All that piece of quit and ground rent and or ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Baba Dhabu Street, outside the Fort of Bombay and containing by admeasurement about one hundred and thirty-three square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land and Revenue under Old No. 2607, New No. 9624, Old survey No. 1443 and New survey No. 4601 and cadestral survey No. 3603 of Bhuleshwar division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 6860 and street No. 51, 59 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the West by the said Baba Dhabu Street, on or towards the North by the house of Rajbhoy Sullemanji, on or towards the South by the house of Salebhai Heptula and on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khandvala and Chhotalal, Solicitors, Attorneys for Mr. Ebrahim Abdulali Haveliwala one of the Receivers and Messrs. Dabholkar and Jeshtaram, Attorneys for Mr. Sharafali Abdulali Haveliwala and other receiver at Hornby Road, Ismail Building and 80, Esplanade Road respectively or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN KNOWN AS "THE BYKE."

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. P. A. Hormasji, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY, the 31st May, 1925, sell by Public Auction at 10-0 a.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Matheran the following.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement about 6 acres and 37 gunthas, leased for 30 years from 12th January 1876 (annual groundrent to pay Rs. 7-0-3) together with a large Bungalow, out houses, stables etc. standing thereon situate at Matheran on plot No. 3. The Bungalow consists of four large bed rooms with dressing room and bath room attached to each—one large drawing and dining room with broad verandah all round with a special verandah at the back. The whole house has mosaic flooring and glazed shutters in front. Ample servants quarters, kitchen, godown large stable for three horses, male's quarters, etc.,

The Bungalow will be open for inspection after 3 p.m.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 and 10

If a girl could peer into the future, how would she finally decide—
By head or heart?
See
EDNA MURPHY
in
SHOULD SHE MARRY A RANCHER?
SHOULD SHE BECOME A SOCIETY REPORTER?
SHOULD SHE MARRY A SCIENTIST?

Each story is complete in itself and contains a romantic thrilling adventure.

MONTY BANKS
in
'HIS FIRST HONEYMOON'
A highly amusing comic
PATHE GAZETTE
POPULAR PRICES.

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
UNIVERSAL PICTURE
"KISSED"
5 Parts—Starring
MARIE PREVOST

The story of a girl who wanted to marry the unknown person who had kissed her at a masked ball and the funny entanglements that followed.

The programme includes the International News and a 2-Reel Comedy "Broadway Beauties."

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

WEST-END
CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

WELLINGTON
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
Universal Picture in 5 parts
"THE MEASURE OF A MAN"
featuring the popular stars.
WILLIAM DESMOND
FRANCIS FORD

The story of a Broadway Fool becoming again a MAN in the pinewoods! The Programme includes the Internationa News and a

JACK DEMPSEY
2-Reel Comedy. To-Night: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
To-Night: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Rates:—Rs. 2, Re. 1 As. 12 As. 8 As. 4 & As. 3 Including Tax
WILLIAM FOX SERIAL
FANTOMAS
FANTOMAS
First Week, opening 3 Episods.
Featuring: Edna Murphy, Johnnie Walker, Eve Balfour and Edward Roseman.
The greatest detective serial ever made. Based on books that have sold by the million. Dont Miss! Come one!! Come all!!! Also Charlie Chaplin 2 Reels comedy.
"BEHIND THE SEREEN."

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STEEL WIRE ROPE; BRASS HINGES; SEWING TWINE; CABOOSES; IRON BARGE; HORSE STALLS AND FITTINGS; GALLEY GEAR; OLD LEAD; OLD LINEN; EMPTY OIL CASKS; EMPTY PAINT AND SODA CASKS; DRUMS; KEGS; GHEE AND K. OIL TINS; LIFE JACKETS; ETC., ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 19th May, 1925, at 3 p.m. at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m. TO-NIGHT

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AGAIN NEW PROGRAMME

THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH

Don't forget we hold Matinees on Weds. Sats. & Suns. at 5 p.m. Sharp.

Location: NEAR COLABA TRAM DEPOT.
KING CARNIVAL GROUND, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO. RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

W. HARMSTON—*Sole Proprietor.*

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
Presents this Week
KRISHNA FILMS NEW FILM
JAL-KUMARI
or
HOOR-AL-BAHAR

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 16.

S S Varsova, Watson, Busreh.
SS Jalavijaya, Beatson, Calcutta.
S S Karagola, Oliver, Durban
S S Vita, Grant, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

May 17.

S S Clan Stuart Stensen, Dunkirk.
S S Trieste, Crivellore, Shanghai.
S S Registan, Watker, Hull.
S S Bolmen, Linen, Marmagoa.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova 1956 tons, Captain J S Watson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Karagola:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karagola, 3647 tons, Captain A E Oliver, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalavijaya:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalavijaya, 2297 tons, Captain A Beatson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Registan:—The B I S N Company's steamer Registan 2615 tons Captain C Walker, sailed yesterday from harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Clan Stuart:—The Clan Line Line steamer Clan Stuart, 3639 tons, Captain F J Stensen, sailed yesterday from harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S S Trieste:—The Lloyd Trieste Coy's steamer Trieste, 3325 tons, Captain A Crivellore, sailed yesterday from harbour for Shanghai, with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

SATURDAY, May 16.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 China 4173 London 23/5 P & O & Co.
3 Hakata Maru 3599 Japan 28/5 O S K.
3 Mundra 4461 N F N F M M & Co.
4 Treverbyn 3248 U K'dom N F M M & Co.
5 Lanterfels 3849 K'chi 18/5 L Edwards Ld
6 Shahristan 2844 Dunkirk N F M M & Co.
7 Axenfels 3300, K'chi 28/5 L Edwards Ld.
8 Gazana 3191 K'chi 19/5 M M & Co.
9 Baven Glenconner 1844 Calcutta NF, Bird & Co.
10 City of York 5033 Liverpool 20/5 K Nixon & Co.
12 C/o Evansville 4159 N F 18/5 K N Co.
13 Ol. Ross 3757 Dunkirk, 15/5 Grahams Tug. Co. Ltd.
14 Chuenbigh 3146 Hull N.F., T M & Co.
17 Werdenfels 3852 Hall, 10/5 L Edward Ld.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Sumatra Maru 4272 Tuticorim 2/5 O Kaisha.
2 Chindwara, 3307 NF, NF, M M & Co.
5 Borneo Maru, 4264 Kobe 15/5 O S Kaisha.
6 Ormara 2978 Kchi NF,
7 Lahore 3143 Japan 4/6 M M & Co.
8 Tarantia 3207 L'pool 19/5 Graham Trading Co.
14 Chakla 1727 Basra 20/5 M M & Co.
15 Jehangir 2157 Red Sea Ports 16/5 T Morrison & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Nagpore 3226 Japan 4/6 M M & Co.
D & E Barjora 1908 Colombo 24/5 M M and Co.
K Sirsa 3387 N F N F M M & Co.
L/M Tannenfels 1745 N F L Edwards Ltd.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Narkunda due about 22nd May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Maloja due about 29th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mandaa due about 18th May, Agent M M & Co.
Durenda due about 1st June, Agent M M & Co.
Domala due about 15th June, Agent M M & Co.
Nerbudda due about 29th June, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Harvard due about 17th May Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 24th May, Agent Graham T Co.
Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Greham T Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
Circassia due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.
Clan Macilwraith due about 18th May, Agent J F Co.
City of Evansville due about 13th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Baroda due about 14th June, Agent K N Co.
City of Venice due about 9th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 16th July, Agent K N Co.
Olympia due about 22nd July, Graham T Co.
Clan Macindoe due about 8th June, Agent J F C

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vinstra due about 25th May, Agent G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Reichenfels due about 30th May, Agent L Edward Co.
Neidenfels due about 27th May, Agent L Edward & Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello due about 19th May, Agent J F C

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Ridderkirk due about 23rd May, Agent E J Sassoon Co.
Konderkirk due about 20th June, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th May, Agent L T Co.
Tevere due about 18th June, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Nazareno due about 22nd May, Agent M Italiana.
Gange due about 15th May, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Lincoln due about 18th May Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Benares due about 24th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Egremant due about 18th May, Agent Volkert Bros.
Kumeric due about 19th June, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
Kosino due about 23rd June, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
City of Adelside due about 18th July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
Kasenga due about 31st July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
City of Auckland due about 17th August, Agent F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Tamba Maru due about 19th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Bingo Maru due about 24th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Indus Maru due about 26th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru due about 29th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Kovei Maru due about 30th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru due about 5th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 19th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia due about 21st May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 1st June Agent P & O S N Co.

EXPORTS.

16-5-25.

S S Registan for Hull:—2000 cwt castor seed, David Sassoon & Co. Ltd.

S S Registan for Havre:—107 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Clan Ross for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton A Nensey & Co. 360 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S China for London:—30 cwt Divi Divi M N Naidu & Sons; 1 case cotton curtains, R H Nencomal & Co. 1 bale cotton carpets, R N Nencomal & Co. 3 cases cotton curtains, R J Bhumgara; 3 cases cotton curtains, C B Bhoolwala.

S S Treverbyn for London:—30 cwt condiments D D Framji & Co.

S S Chulmbeigh for Hull:—13500 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

S S Chulmgeigh for Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 220 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros Ltd.

S S Tarentia for Liverpool:—20 cwt curry powder M Poojaji & Sons; 3 cwt condiments M Poojaji & Sons 35 bales hamp, V Bhasker; 13 bales wool, S H Jshi & Co. 263 cwt Divi Divi M Narayanaswamy Naidu & Sons. 120 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Wardenfels for Hull:—8000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros. 1000 myrabolams Mathuradas Bros.

S S Wardenfels for Antwerp:—275 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Wardenfels for Philadelphia:—75 bales cotton thread waste, B Mahasthukhram & Co.

S S Wardenfels for Marseilles—20 cwt Pestachio nuts, R Shantilal & Co.

S S City of York for Dunkirk:—5600 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Lanterfels for Rotterdam:—5 bundles woollen carpets Grindlay & Co Ltd.

S S Lanterfels for Hamburg:—4 bundles woollen carpets Grindlay & Co. Ltd. 4000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.; 198 cwt poppy seed Davall; 100 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S Delta for Hongkong:—3½ cwt ivory, V Esmile & Co. 75 cwt jardaloo, R Vallabhdas; 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Delta for Osaka:—1900 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Delta for Shanghai:—100 drums gunme Turpentone W Heywood and Clark; 2000 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co. Ltd. 1500 bales cotton, Sassoon J David & Co. Ltd. 2300 bales cotton C Bomanji & Co.. 1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd. 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Delta for Kobe:—200 bales cotton G Dossa & Co. 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd. 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Lahore for Kobe:—900 bales cotton, G Dossa & Co. 100 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton N Futepally; 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros. 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Lahore for Osaka:—2000 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Lahore for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Nagpore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, N Manilal & Co.

IMPORTS.

16-5-25.

S S Tarentia from Liverpool. Agents:—Graham Trading Co. Ltd.:—

From Liverpool:—300 cases mineral lubricating oil, 50 drums mineral lubricating oil, 10 barrels mineral lubricating oil, 35 kegs lubricating grease, 8 barrels lubricating grease, 2658 cases cotton, 764 bales cotton, 24 bales Tents, 68 bales paper, 42 bales scoured wool; 63 bales yarn; 76 cases yarn, 8 cases cotton and art silk goods, 20 cases bees 37 cases ham and bacon 100 cases carbonet of magnesic 40 cases iron washers, 40 cases screws, 25 S/cases Galvd Reilging; 85 drums bleaching powder 569 mattes exhausted cloves, 525 bundles yellow metal sheets, 55 bags bottles 7915 bundles galvd sheets, 1882 bundles hoops, 12 cases toilet soap 50 cases Lime juice 236 S/cases Asbestos cement sheets 95 cases common soap, 740 boxes common soap, 158 boxes Tin plates, 4116 plates hard spelter.

From Glasgow:—34 bales cotton piecegoods 105 cases cotton piece goods, 444 cases cottons, 29 bales cottons, 59 bales cotton yarn 83 bales paper, 14 cases Sewing cotton, reels 150 cases Beer, 225 cases whisky 33 cases marmalade 81 bundles flates and angles 150 bundles roofing felt 118 bundles tubes, 170 pieces tubes, 1912 pieces pipes 204 pieces steel squares and rounds, 314 bundles steel squares and rounds, 250 stone jars 2148 plate-hard spelter 20 crates shooks, 20 cases coal tar, 100 H/lds. Ale, 10 casks hard asphalte 250 pieces empty flasks..

PRICES OF FOOD STUFFS.

CALCUTTA, May 16.

The average level of the wholesale prices of cereals and pulses in India on or about 15th April last was approximately one per cent. below that of the preceding fortnight. Prices of maize, barley and arhardal fell one per cent., jowar and bajra two per cent. and wheat three per cent. while those of rice advanced by one per cent. prices of gram remained unchanged. There was a rise of one per cent. in the price of salt. Ghee and raw sugar (gur) were stationary. As regards provincial prices noticeable fluctuations were as follows:—(1) In Delhi a fall of twelve per cent. in jowar and eleven per cent. in bajra, but a rise of ten per cent. in gram. (2) In the North-West Frontier Province, a decrease of ten per cent. in jowar, and three in Sind and in Baluchistan a rise of twelve per cent. in maize. Prices of rice in Bengal rose four per cent. while those of wheat in the Punjab declined one per cent.—A. P.

PAS...

Mr. Theo. H. Pri...
"Commerce and Finance"

The severe decline in wheat... pathetic drop in corn and the ... are generally assumed to be the ... the sinking spell from which the ... market suffered at the end of last week.

But there are other reasons why futures reflect a speculative belief in ultimately lower prices for spot cotton. The phrase "ultimately lower prices for spot cotton" is used advisedly, for there is not yet anything to indicate that the Southern holders of the unsold stock are willing to accept less than they formerly demanded for their property and until they have a change of heart the "chalk marks" will not have much commercial significance.

The "other reasons" referred to are:

1. A growing doubt of any decrease in the acreage now being planted and the fear of an increase that has been inspired by two private reports recently issued. One of these reports estimates the increase at 2.1 per cent and the other puts it at 4.4 per cent. Of course the latter figure creates a presumption in favour of lower prices, but it remains to be seen whether they are anywhere near correct.

2. The financial predicament of the French government as a result of which a resort to further inflation threatens in France. One consequence has been a decline in francs. Another is a postponement of England's return to specie payment. Most students of international finance believe that the effect upon European trade will be adverse and since the large export demand has been the mainstay of cotton during the present season there is some fear that it will now be less eager.

3. The curtailment in production advised by many of the commission houses who act as agents for the cotton mills. This advice, though confidentially given, has become an open secret and has naturally induced more or less hesitancy among both manufacturers and distributors.

But from the foregoing it is not to be inferred that the situation is hopeless or that there is only one side to the picture.

It is one thing to sell futures but it is quite another to buy spot cotton at the parity of the decline, and as above stated the Southern markets have not yielded appreciably.

Spinners' takings of American cotton for the season as reported by the New York Cotton Exchange are bullishly impressive. Up to last Friday evening they aggregated 10,924,000 bales, as against 8,798,000 bales last year and 9,943,000 bales two years ago. If this cotton is not being consumed then it is plain that the world's cotton manufacturers are well content to stock up at present prices.

Then there is the lack of adequate rain in Texas and the reduced use of fertilizers. And finally there is the fact that a recovery in the prices of grains as well as in the stock market is overdue and that when it comes cotton will be likely to move in sympathy.

Short sales of almost everything that can be speculatively dealt in are now becoming quite fashionable, and the fashionable side of the market is not often the profitable side.

When the markets were a good deal higher and everyone was proclaiming the imminence of a further advance the writer advised caution in accepting the popular view. The same advice is offered now, but the caution recommended has reference to the unconsidered acceptance of the bearish predictions that are now being so loudly proclaimed. No one really knows what cotton will be worth two months or six months hence, but it is and always will be dangerous to assume that the market will do what is unanimously expected of it.

GROSSMITH'S
Wana-Ranee
Perfume of Ceylon

LOVERS of sweet scents describe Wana-Ranee as a dream of Oriental fragrance.

WANA-RANEE FACE POWDER
is adherent and unobtrusive, and delicately perfumed.

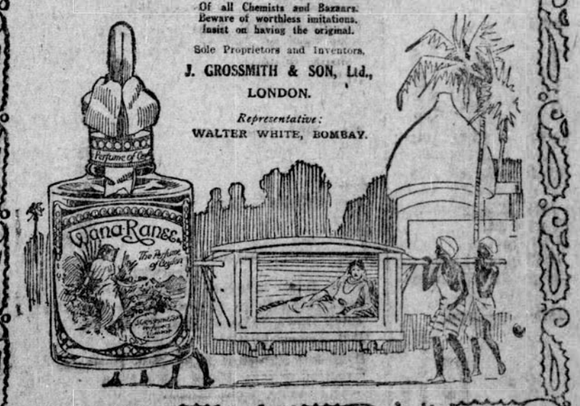
WANA-RANEE TOILET CREAM
(vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin.

Cachous, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powders, Powder Leaf Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Soap, Hair Lotion.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
Beware of worthless imitations.
Insist on having the original.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors,
J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.

Representative:
WALTER WHITE, BOMBAY.



COTTON MARKET.

From Our Sunday Edition.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, May 16.

To-day Reuter reported 4 points higher in old crop and unchanged to 3 points up in new crop in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported 13 to 4 points up. The market was quiet but steady.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 15th inst. as under:—

"Good weather continues. Favour sales."

After the steadily declining tendency which we had experienced there has for the past two days been a slight reaction in America, but yesterday's insignificant advance does not tend to create any very great confidence or a change in sentiment. At this very early stag it may be that the present level of prices has discounted the favourable outlook for the American crop but so long as weather reports continue good we think that sentiment will take prices still lower, whether eventually justified or not.

Locally prices are relatively still too high compared with Americans and we favour sales in all strong markets.

Despite a very slight advance reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened this morning distinctly easier at Rs. 432 i.e. Rs. 4 lower than previous day's closing rate for Fully Good M. G. Broach July/August. Japanese Houses and Bazar operators were free sellers for the greater part of the day which caused prices to drop to Rs. 424½. After 3 p.m. prices began to rise steadily to Rs 428 on Commission Houses and Japanese Houses covering, and closed at the same rate at 4-30 p.m. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 430½ and going up by half a rupee closed at Rs. 430 at 6-30 p.m.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May opened at Rs. 430 gradually gave way to Rs. 426½ on general selling. From this level the rate advanced to Rs. 429 on Commission Houses and Miscellaneous buying, finally closed at the same rate at 4-30 p.m.

Fully Good M. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 352 and Rs. 355 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, May 16.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	432
" " July-Aug.	..	430
Fully Good Bengal May	..	359
" " July	..	361 1/2

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 16.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	..	.. ..
" Fine M.G.	..	375 ..
" F.G.M.G.	345/50	.. ..
Sindh Punjab Fine M.G.	..	375 ..
" F.G.M.G.	355/50	.. ..
Punjab Americans M.G.	440/50	.. ..
Wardha-Hingh. Fine "	390/400	420 ..
Nagpur .. Fine M.G.	390/400	420 ..
Yeotmal .. Fine M.G.	390/400	410 ..
Pulgaon .. " "	390/400	410 ..
Dhamangaon " "	390/400	400 ..
Amraoti .. " "	360/75	400 ..
Khamgaon-Akola "	360/70	390 ..
Mulkapur " "	340/50	365 ..
Khandesh "	325/35	360 ..
" FG.M.G.	..	.. ..
Broach Fine M.G.	..	457/60 ..
" Fully Good "	..	445/47 ..
Muthia Fine "	..	.. ..
" F.G.M.G.	..	.. ..
Dharwar S.G.	..	.. ..
Coompta M.G.	..	440/45 ..
Westerns "	..	390/400 ..
" H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj M.G.	..	435/40 ..
Cambodia	..	470 ..

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 14.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 13th May, 1925.

Cotton	9698	Bales
Wheat	34005	Cwts.
Linseed	32231	"
Rape, etc.	6448	"
Gingellyseed	932	"
Poppyseed	513	"
Groundnuts	4592	"
Castorseed	8125	"
Rice	3374	"
Myrabollams	1794	"
Cottonseed	13945	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	2696	"
Juwar	338	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	2594	"
Bajri	1068	"
Coal	565	Tons

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

May 16.

New York Market 15th May 1925

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
22.17	July	22.24+07	22.21	+04
21.99	Oct.		21.96	—03
21.80	Jan.	21.86+06	21.83	+03
22.01	Mar.		22.01	—

New York Spot on 14th May, 22.40 plus 20, New Orleans 22.75 plus .35.

Telegraphic market advices:—

July highest 22.37 (1.48 p.m.) lowest 22.18 (10.07 a.m.) range .19 points Quiet steady market

Liverpool market 15th May 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
11.84	May			11.97	+13
11.92	July	11.97+05		12.02	+10
11.72	Oct.	11.78+06		11.75	+04
11.62	Jan.			11.66	+04

Egyptian.

22.30	Nov.	22.35 +05
21.45	Jan.	21.50 +05

Telegraphic marke advices:—

(1) Cabled 10-10 a.m.—Light rains along Carolina Coast.

(2) Cabled 4-55 p.m.: Quiet seady market. Our travelling man wires from Texas Fields getting grassy in North Texas owing to continued rains conditions drought in South-west Texas. Watkins estimates 5.7 per cent increase in acreage, 5 per cent increase in fertilizers.

American Cross Rate 4.85 3/8.

Anoher of our Liverpool friends cables: "Recovery likely but think only temporar unless crop accounts become less favourable."

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, May 16

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	A/May	J/Aug
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	..445/50	428 1/2	426 1/2
Oomra M.G. Fine	..370/75		
" M. G. Black leaf.	..350/65		
Bengal M. G. Fine	..365/67		
" M. G. F. G.	..350/52	351	355
Khandesh Black leaf	..310/25		
Khandwa/Sanavad	..330/50		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	..320/40		
Harda	..335/400		
Ujjain	..325/375		
Parbhani Purna.x	..340 350		
Nander.x	..350/52		
Barsi/Kurdoowadi.	..310/350		
Wardha/Warora.	..410/420		
Nagpur	..415/425		
Katol	..420/430		
Adoni	..490/95		
Sindh/American	..440/50		
Sangli/Miraj	..420/25		
Bagalkot	..400/05		
Coompta	..420/30		
Tirupur	..465/65		
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	..415/20		
Dhollera M.G.F.G.	..400/05		

x No deceand.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 15-5-25	9033000	6497000
" Yesterday do	4000	13000
Exports to date do	7546000	5210000
Stock at Ports 15-5-25	630000	398000
" Interior Towns. do	416000	384000
" Liverpool do	979000	535000
Visible Supply 9-5-25	2789000	1741000
Quantity in Sight do	14033000	10720000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
9698	310264	3008579	3150175.

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 14th May.

1924-25	1923-24
12561	19021

Total Stock in Bombay on 14-5-25 9,37,028 B/s. last year—9,01,634 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 14th May.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	527936	936108	657223
China	241790	177162	318036
Japan	1247616	1108736	1415833
Coast-Ports	26595	47020	43147
Total	2043987	2269077	2434239
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	4989	9648	6826
China Japan & Coast ports	11208	19943	25539

Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.
71-4-0	21-9-3	67-12-0

Remarks:—1-0 p.m. Yesterday the New York market closed 3 up to 3 down, whilst Liverpool was 13 up to 4 up.

The local market opened this morning at Rs. 431 3/4, advanced to Rs. 432/-, decumed from that point to Rs. 426 3/4, and is now rather steadier at Rs. 427 1/2. We refer to our clients to our Weekly Report published yesterday in which we gave a detailed opinion of the market.

Sampin closed yesterday for May, August and September at 273.10, 282.50, and 282.90 respectively.

Ready Cotton. The market was closed yesterday.

Marwadi Bazaar Satur. 3-30 p.m. Market:—Weak.

Broach May Rs. 428 July/August. Rs. 426. Bengal May. Rs. 353 July. Rs. 356.

WIRE FROM MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO.

Bombay, May 16.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Cabin, Mambadevi have received to-day the following cable from their Friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Weather continues favourable; prefer sales."

COTTON

Liverpool, May 15.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6000.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp 300
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 300.
Mid American Spot.
Universal Standard 12.36 moderate request
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 30.25.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	22.22
Oct	22.01
Jan	21.85

New York Noon Call.

Jul	22.27
Oct	22.06
Jan	21.90

New Orleans 10 a.m.

July	22.35
Oct	21.65

Liverpool, May 16.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6 000.
Total Day's Sales on Spec & for Exp 500.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 50.
Mid Americans Spot.
Universal Standard 12.39 Fair Business.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 30.00.

COTTON OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 15.

Future Delivery Prices:—

May	11.93+.09
Jul	12.01+.09
Oct	11.78+.06
Dec	11.68+.05
Jan	11.69+.07
Mar	11.70+.07

Egyptians.—

July	unchanged 26.60
Nov	22.40+.70
Belgium	95.90
Athens	26050

Cuban Sugar 12/9 June sellers.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Liverpool, May 15.

May	11.97+.13
July	12.02+.10
October	11.76+.04
January	11.66+.04

Liverpool, May 16.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May	11.96—0
July	11.99—03
October	11.74—02
December	11.64—03
January	11.62—04
May	11.61—02

London, May 15.

Belgium	96.35
Athens	262.50
Cuban Sugar June sellers	12 5/8

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 15.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

May	11.97+.15
Jun	11.97+.11
Jul	12.02+.10
Aug	11.97+.08
Sep	11.86+.07
Oct	11.76+.04
Nov	11.69+.04
Dec	11.67+.04
Jan	11.66+.04
Feb	11.65+.03
Mar	11.66+.03
Apl	11.64+.02
May	11.63+.02

Tone:—Quiet.

Liverpool, May 16.

May	12.08+.11
June	12.07+.10
Jul	12.13+.11
Aug	12.06+.09
Sep	11.94+.08
Oct	11.84+.08
Nov	11.77+.08
Dec	11.75+.08
Jan	11.74+.08
Feb	11.14+.09
Mar	11.75+.09
Apl	11.73+.09
May	11.72+.09

Tone:—Very Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 15.

May	28.25—.05
Jul	unchanged 26.60
Jul	unchanged 26.40
Aug	unchanged 25.55
Sep	unchanged 24.60
Oct	unchanged 23.90
Nov	22.35+.05
Dec	22.05+.05
Jan	21.50+.05
Feb	21.40+.05
Mar	21.25+.05

Liverpool, May 16.

May	28.10—.15
June	27.25—.15
July	26.45—.15
Aug	25.40—.15
Sep	24.45—.15
Oct	23.75—.15
Nov	22.25—.10
Dec	21.95—.10
Jan	21.40—.10
Feb	21.30—.10
Mar	21.15—.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS

London, May 15.

Total Actual Export 4,000
Total Forwarded consumers 67,000
Total Imports 42000.
Total Stock 979,000.
Actual Weekly Sales 42,690.

MANCHESTER MARKET

London, May 15.

There was better and increased turn-over in cloth. Yarn market was irregular.—Water Twist 1/10 1/2.
Printer's cloth 43/-

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIA COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 16.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year	Last year.
Khandesh	84	283,419	335,945
Central India	350	314,885	295,671
Barsi and Nagar	574	190,496	191,162
Hyderabad-Gaorani	153	93,478	99,959
Berar	377	550,741	623,012
Central Provinces	539	250,047	252,343
Total Oomras	2,077	1,683,066	1,798,092
Dholera	3,098	204,735	155,705
N. W. Provinces	..	129,720	120,842
Rajputana	104	66,464	78,424
Sind-Punjab	230	351,054	301,578
Broach	2,455	440,711	300,476
Coompta & Dharwar	629	89,032	131,323
Westerns-Northerns	629	58,279	60,291
Coconada	..	1,249	180
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	476	21,222	20,809
Persian	..	3,956	7,043
American	..	9,649	..
Egyptian and African	..	39,740	32,907
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	3,487	819
Total	9,698	31,02,364	30,08,579

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 14th May.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	4,337	527,986	936,108
Japan & China	4,900	1,489,406	1,285,899
Coast Ports	..	27,595	47,070
Upcountry by Rail	..	12,561	18,604
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	16,257	27,049
Total	9,237	2,020,373	2,314,730

Liverpool market on 2nd proximo will close at 5/45 p.m.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, May 16.

Total in Sight	14,111,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	211,000
East Indian Visible Supply	223,000
American Visible Supply	2,579,000
Other Visible Supply	227,000
Total Sales	43,000
East Indian Sales	1,100
East Indian Stock	28,000
East Indian Forwarded	3,500
East Indian Imports	4,000
East Indian Speculation	700
American Auoat	57,000
East Indian Afloat	44,000
Total Afloat	163,000

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May 15.

Scinde Good 8.95.
Scinde Fully Good 9.35.
Scinde Fine 9.75.
Bengal Good 9.05.
Bengal Fully Good 9.45.
Bengal Fine 9.85.
Oomra Good 9.75.
Oomra Fully Good 10.15.
Oomra Fine 10.55.
Broach Good 10.35.
Broach Fully Good 10.75.
Broach Fine 11.15.

Liverpool, May 16.

Scinde Good	8.95
Scinde Fully Good	9.35
Scinde Fine	9.75
Bengal Good	9.05
Bengal Fully Good	9.45
Bengal Fine	9.85
Omra Good	9.75
Oomra Fully Good	10.15
Oomra Fine	10.55
Broach Good	10.35
Broach Fully Good	10.75
Broach Fine	11.15

WHEAT.

London, May 15.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. May/June sellers 62/3.

Robario Santa Fe—64 lbs. May/June selsers 62/9.

Tone:—Firm and dearer, little during.

Australian May/June sellers 59/3.

Choice White Karachi May/June quoted 62/6.

Soft Red Karachi May/June quoted 61/6

Tone:—Firm and dearer little doing.

Club No. 2, Calcutta quoted for May/June 63/3.

Cargo, South Australian paid sailer May 59.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. May/June sellers 62/3.

Rozario Santa Fe—63 1/2 lbs. May/June sellers 62/9.

Tone:—Steady but very quiet.

Australian 59/9 May/June sellers.

Choice White Karachi 62/6 May/June quoted.

Soft Red Karachi 61/6 May/June quoted.

Tone:—Steady but very quiet.

Club No. 2 Calcutta 63/3 May/June uoted.

Cargo, Victorian 63/- paid for April.

Wheat afloat to United Kingdom 2645000 Qrs.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 16.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazaar Terms. Ready	Rall Delivery.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p 8 8 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	.. ..	.. ..
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	..	..
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	..
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	.. .. ..	.. ..
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	.. .. ..	.. ..
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 14 0	13 6 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 8 0	13 2 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	76 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	..	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	..	..
Teelseed, Black	..	..
Poppyseed, White	..	..
Groundnuts	69 8 0	..
Mowraseed	..	..
Barley	..	..
Castroseed	66 0 0	13 4 0
Cotton Seed Ready Delivery	..	..
Jira	14 0 0	..
Forward,	Rs. a. p	
Wheat, May	8 11 0	
Wheat, Sept.	8 9 3	
Linseed, May	13 7 3	
Linseed, Sept,	13 12 3	

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 15.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June-July sellers 16/3.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July/September sellers 16.

Fine White Java C. and F. Ccalcutta October/December sellers 16.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta October/December sellers 16/2 1/2.

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi October/December sellers 16/3 1/4.

Tone:—Dull and easier.

London, May 16.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 16/3.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July/September sellers 16.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta October/December sellers 16.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay October/December sellers 16/2 1/2.

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi October/December sellers 16/3 1/4.

RUBBER.

London, May 15.

Para Up River Fine, Spot June/July sellers 22.

Tone:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot May value 29 3/4.

Tone:—Irregular, closing firm and higher on continued speculative buying.

Ribbed smoked sheets paid and buy for May 31 3/4.

London, May 16.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 22 June/July sellers.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 29 3/4 May paid and buyers.

Tone:—Very firm on speculative demand.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets 32 1/4 paid and buyers for May.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, May 17.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 1 0
Century	1 0 0
E. D. Sassoon	0 15 6
Elphinstone	0 15 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 5 6
Century per lb.	1 5 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 6 3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 5 9
Textile per lb.	1 6 0
Phœnix per lb.	1 5 6
Pearl per lb.	1 5 6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1 3 6
Swan per lb.	1 5 0
Finlay per lb.	1 5 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 5 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 0
Pearl per lb.	1 5 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 5 0
Long Cloth X Quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 0
Kohinoor per lb.	1 6 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 6 3
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34-40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 5 3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 4 6
David per lb.	1 4 0
Tata per lb.	1 4 0
Edward Mohar per lb.	1 3 9
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 4 0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 5 3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 6 9
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 6 3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 5 9
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	5 12 0
Phœnix per piece	5 12 0
Swan Finlay per piece	5 12 0
Pearl Pebaney £ 5 per piece	6 0 0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6 4 6
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 3 0
Bombay United per piece	6 10 0
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	7 8 0
E. D. Racheal per piece	6 8 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl Pebaney	11 0 0
Hindustan	11 4 0
Salita:—	
Century	1 4 0
Textile	1 4 3
Spring (Merchant)	1 4 6

METALS.

London, May 15.

English best Selected Copper	63
Standard Copper G. M. B.	60 1/
Copper Braziers	£78
Yellow Metal	7 9/16
Hard Spelter	30 1/4
Corrugated Sheets	16 3/8

London, May 16.

English best Selected Copper £63.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £60 1/2.
Copper Braziers £78.
Yellow Metal £7 9/16.
Hard Spelter £30 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets £16 3/8.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, May 15.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6.

London, May 16.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES

TONE BRIGHT.

A cable received early Sunday morning from New York stated that the tone of the market was bright, the rate being 6 in advance of the previous day's.

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, May 15.

Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 4000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain
Day's Exports to Continent 9000.
Futures at New York:—

July	22.20+.03
October	21.96+.03
January	21.83+.03
March unchanged	22.01
Spot Cotton at New York	22.30—.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	22.70—.05

Future at New Orleans:—

July	22.33+.03
October	21.62—.04

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 16 3/4.
Demand Bills 4.85.12.
Silver Foreign Mined 67 1/2.

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, May 15.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 49,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain 13000.
Week's Exports to France and Continen 63,000.
Week's Exports to Japan 1,000.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 630,000.
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 416,000

New York, May 16.

Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 4000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 1000.
Futures at New York:—

July	22.26+.06
October	22.00+.04
January unchanged	21.83
March	22.07+.06
Spot Cotton at New York	22.65+.35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans unchanged.	22.70

Futures at New Orleans:—

July unchanged	22.33
October	21.60—.02

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)
Demand Bills 17.
Silver Commercial Bars 4.85.12.
Silver Foreign mined 67 1/4.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, May 15.

Futures at New York:—

July	22.20+.03
October	21.96—.03
January	21.83+.03
March	22.01 unchanged.

New York, May 16.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

July	22.26+06
Octeort	22.00—04
January	21.83
March	22.07+06

COTTON DELIVERY MID UPLANDS G. O. C:—

Liverpool, May 16.

May	12.08+11
July	11.84+08
October	11.84+08
January	11.74+08

London, May 16.

Tele. Transfer dull 1/6.
Bar Gold steady £ 4-4-11 1/2.
Bar Silver Spot quiet 31 1/8.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 16

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 12 0
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0 14 3
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 11 9
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 11 6
David	No. 10 1/2	0 11 6
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 11 3
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 11 6
Sattars	No. 10 1/4	0 11 6
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 10 9
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0 10 6
Japan	No. 40—1	1 3 6
"	No. 42—2	1 4 0
"	No. 20	0 14 9
"	No. 32	1 1 9

COPPER.

Bombay, May 16.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3-4	66 0 0
Copper	1	66 0 0
Copper	1 1-4	64 12 0
Copper American	1 1-2	65 0 0
Copper	1 3-4	65 0 0
Copper	2	65 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		39 4 0
Pat Klai		67 0 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4		56 0 0
" " to 1		55 12 0
" " 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1 1-2 to 1-3-4 to 2		64 12 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1,		66 0 0
" " 1-1-4		65 0 0

STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT.

16th May.

Market opened easier and improved at Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 in Bombay Dyeing and Century and closed at Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 easier. Weak fluctuations are not likely at present other scrips are seadier than yesterday's prices. Miscellaneous Bombay Electric Tramways were in demand at Rs. 100; McKenzie at Rs. 335. Imperial Bank fully paid transacted at Rs. 1407-8-0 and that of partil paid were in demand at Rs. 357-8-0 Eastern Bank is nominally quoted at Rs. 82, Central at Rs. 22-14-0 and Indian Bank transacted at Rs. 75.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 16.

E. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 670.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 735
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 720.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 115¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D F Rs. 111¼.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 152¼
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs 207.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs 276½.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85-1/2.
London—Paris Frcs. 93.20.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs. 96.10.
London—Rome Liras 119.00.
London—Berlin Marks.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

London, May 15.

Tele Transfers 1/6 Quiet.
Bar Gold £4-4-11 1/2 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 31 3/16 steady.

London, May 15.

Rentes 3 per cent 45.
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 3/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 1/4.
Little Indian and China buying—steady.
Tone:—
Interest day to day loans 4/-.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th March 1925.

London, May 16.

Rentes 3 per cent. 45.
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 1/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 1/8.
Closing Tone of Silver:—
Absence of demand, Little China selling—Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 2 7/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.
Disconnt, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March 1925.

frdhm

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIANS.

Bombay, May 16.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 31/32
Bank Demand	1/6
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 5/16
Fcs. Demand.	674
American Dollars	276 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	152 1/2
Shanghai	207
Japan	115 3/4
Singapore	158

Market Steady

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	18.36
Christiania	29.25
Amsterdam	12.16
Switzerland	24.96
Prague	163.75

London, May 15.

Exchange on London in Paris 93.23.
Exchange on London in Germany 203.87.
Exchange on London in Italy 118.76.

New York, May 15.

Demand Bills 4.85.12.

London, May 16.

Paris	93.33
Warsaw	25.30
Prague	16,400

DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 16.

3 Months London Discounts 4 3/4 per cent.
6 Months London Discounts 4-7/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 4-3/4 per cent
Money 1 month 6 per cent.
Money 3 months 6 per cent
Money 3 months 5 3/4 per cent.
Money 6 months 5 per cent.
TONE OF MONEY MARKET:—
Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

London, May 15.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 7/8.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 11/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4.
5 per cent Rentes 17 1/2.

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	87 3/4—1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	91 5/8—1/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47	99 5/8—
Conversion Loan	75 15/16—3/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent	101 3/4
Indian Loan 7 per cent	105
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	56 3/8—1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	49 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan)	67 1/2+1/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent	58 1/4

London, May 16.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90. £87 3/ unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 5/8.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £99 5/8.
Conversion Loan £75 15/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent 101 3/4.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £105.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 56 3/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £49 1/2.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 1/2.
Govt Securities 3 per cent 58 1/4.

BULLION.

Bombay, May 16.

Sovereigns Ready 13-9-9
Sovereigns Forward 13-8-9
National Bank Stamp Gold 21-12-0.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 16

3½ per cent Rupee Paper 91/12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 99/12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 97/14.
4 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs 86/10.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 104.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/3.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/3.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs 103/8.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs 74/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 97.
TONE OF MARKET—
Steady, good enquiry for 6 per cent Bonds.

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1410, India Bank 73/4, Central 22/14, Eastern Bank 82

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmd. Advance 405, Alliance 60, Apollo 9/8, Bombay Cotton 422/8, Bombay Cotton 422/8, Bombay Dyeing 1035, Century 480, Central India 477/8, Crescent 222/8, Dawn 650, E. D. Sassoon 1, Fazulbhoy 900, F. Petit 850, Globe 47/8, Gokak 105, Indian Bleaching 217/8, Indore Malwa 385, Kasturchand 115, Khatau 80, Kohinoor 1150 Luxmi Cotton 4625, Madhowji 350, Meyer Sassoon 105, New Great 22/8, Pabaney 340, Pearls 512/8, Phoenix 480, Simplex 160, Standard 1550, Swan 165, Syadeshi 525, Vishnoo Cotton 1725.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 467/8, B. Burma N. I. 78/12, B. Burma Pet 4/10, B. Tramway 100, Bundi Cement 88, Central India Mining 25/8, Oriental Life Ass. 500, New India Insurance 65, Shivrajpoor 43, Tata Iron Ordinary 15, Do Deferred 52/8, Tata Hydro 855, Tata Power Ordinary 362/8, Tata Power Preferred 5100, Scindia Steam 6.

BULLION.

Bars bought £1610,000 and sold £6,000.
Weekly Bullion Shipments £23,155.

SHARES.

London, May 15.

Hongkong Bank	140
Chartered Bank	20 3/8
National Bank	47 1/2
P. and O. Bank	10 7/8
Eastern Bank	6 3/16

London, May 16.

Hongkong Bank £140.
Chartered Bank £20 3/8.
National Bank £47 1/2
P. & O. Bank £10 7/8.
Eastern Bank £6 3/16.

BARLEY.

London, May 15.

Karachi Barley May/June sellers 43.

London, May 16.

Karachi May/June sellers 42/6.

London, May 15.

Business was done today in Linseed Calcutta for April/May shipment and May/June at £22 3/8 and in Linseed La Plata argentine afloat for Hull at £20. 8. 9.

In Rapeseed Toria for May/June shipment to Hamburg at £21 7/8 and in Ferozepore Bold for May/June shipment at to Hamburg at £21 1/4. In wheat, Cargo. Australian sailer May at 59/6.

London, May 15.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was rather easier and actual trading was poor. Closed at £20 1/2 sellers for May/June.

Linseed Bombay £23 1/4 sellers for May/June.

Cottonseed Bombay sellers for May/June £93/4.

Castorseed Bombay sellers for May/June £23 1/8.

London, May 16.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed quiet with an easier turn at £20 1/2 sellers for May/June.

Linseed Bombay £23 1/4 M/J sellers.
Cottonseed Bombay £9 3/4 M/J sellers.
Castorseed Bombay £23 1/8 M/J sellers.

English Gold 10 oz. Bar 21-12-0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-8.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-10.
Bar silver ready Rs. 71 0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 71-2.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 70-14.

London, May 15.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2
Silver ready d. 31-3.
Silver forward d. 31-4.
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady:—India and China bought. Sellers scarce. We expect prices to remain at about the present level

GOLD.

Bombay, May 16.

Ready:—21-8 0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Jeth	21-10-0	21 9-0	21-9-6	
Asad	21-10-9	21-10-0	21-10 6	

Teji Mandi.
Jeth 5—3—0
Asad 2—5—0

Tone—Market Quiet but Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 16.

Ready:—71-0-0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Visak	70-14-0	71 0-0		71-1-0
Jeth	71 0-0	71-3-0		71-1-0
Asad	70-15-0			70-13-0

Teji Mandi.
Jeth 0—13—0
Ashad 1—6—0

Tone—Market Quiet but Steady.

SHARE BAZAR QUOTATIONS.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.
Bank of India.. ..	50		73-4
Baroda..	50		72
Central Co-operative..	50		..
Central..	25		22-14
Eastern	£5		82-8
Imperial	500		1408-12
Imperial Contributory	125		357-8
Union	7½		3-8
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10		8
Central India Mining..	10		25-8
Indian Cement O. ..	250		35-4
Katni Cement O. ..	100		51-4
Katni Cement D. ..	40		140
Punjab Cement O. ..	10		2
Shivrajpurs	10		43
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500		820
Amritsar Pattis ..	100		135
Central Provinces ..	100		107
Dhond Baramati ..	100		25
Guzerat	100		81
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100		75
Larkana	100		73
Mandra Bhon ..	90		69
Pachora Jammer ..	100		77
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100		79
Sialkot Narowal ..	100		91
Sind Light	100		153
Tapti Valley	500		625
Upper Sind Light ..	100		70
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250		67-8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250		140
Scindia Steam ..	30		6
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100		81
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000		470
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000		780
Bombay Tramways O.	50		100
Bombay Tramways P.	50		59-8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000		952-8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P...	1,000		890
Karachi Electricity ..	100		95
Surat Electricity ..	100		80
Tata Power O. ..	1,000		360
Tata Power P. ..	1,000		510
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500		510
Fort	475		350
Harvey & Sabapathy	500		1000
Indian Cotton.. ..	125		192-8
Manmad Manufacturing	250		250
New Berar	500		800
New East India ..	1,000		..
New Mofussil P. ..	400		665
New Prince of Wales..	500		600
Volkart U. P. ..	500		700
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100		140
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	75		30
B. Burma T. Corporation Od.	125		325
B Burma T. Corporation New	50		78-12
Burma Corporation ..	10		..
Bombay Uganda ..	80		40
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8		4.10
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100		235
Jost Engineering ..	50		100
Mckenzie	100		335
New Union Flour Mills	100		35
Port Canning	1,000		560
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100		100
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100		29-8
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150		94
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30		52-8
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75		15
Thacker	50		200
Telephone	50		24
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life..	50		420
Jupiter..	15		6
New India	25		13
Oriental Life	50		500
Vulcan	10		2
MILLS.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad Advance	100		405
Alliance	100		65
Apollo	50		9
Assur Virjee	100		10
Berar Manfg.	200		300
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500		422-8
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10		10N
Bombay Dyeing, etc.	250		1038-12
Bombay Industrial ..	100		15
Bombay Woolen ..	100		..
Bradbury	250		440
Bradbury P.	250		..
Broach Fine Counts ..	250		45
Century	100		480
Central India O. ..	100		478-12
Central India P. ..	500		..
Ceylon	100		50
Colaba Land & Mill ..	100		116-4
Coorla	100		145
Crescent	100		223-12
Currimbhoy	..		400
David	250		200
Dawn	250		650
Diamond O.	100		..
E.D.Sassoon United O.	10		1
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250		340
Edward Sassoon ..	200		107-8
Elphinstone O. ..	100		20
Emperor Edward ..	500		380
Fazulbhoy	250		901-4
Finlay	100		135
Framjee Petit ..	1,000		825
Globe	100		50
Gokak	100		106-4
Gold Mohur	100		18
Hindoostan	1,000		900
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100		217-8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000		2600
Indore-Malwa United	100		386-4
Indian Woolen ..	50		12
Jamshed O.	250		105
Kastoorchand ..	500		115
Khandesh	1,000		2300
Khatau Makanjee ..	100		82-8
Kilachand	25		5-4
Kohinoor	500		1150
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000		4650
Madhorao Scindia ..	100		45
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100		380
Madras United ..	250		2585
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000		250
Mathradas	500		105
Meyer Sassoon ..	100		2550
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000		230
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250		122-8
Mysore	50		230
New City of Bombay	100		333-12
New Great Eastern ..	200		55
Osmanshahi (100) ..	50		311-4
Pearl	250		480
Phœnix	100		25
Planet..	100		62-8
Premier	100		40
Sassoon Cotton ..	100		570
Sassoon Silk	500		10500
Sholapore	1,000		160
Simplex	250		102-8
Sir Shapurji Broacha..	100		1500
Standard	500		525
Swadeshi	100		165
Swan	100		73-12
Tata Mill O.	500		1730
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500		..
Vishnu P.	500		..
Western India Spng.	1,000		..

LAHORE STOCK EXCHANGE

OPENED BY LALA HARKISHAN LAL

LAHORE, May 15.

Before a large gathering of bankers, merchants and others Lala Harkishan Lal performed the opening ceremony of the Lahore Stock Exchange this evening at Bharat Buildings. Lala Gowardhan Das, Honorary Secretary in his report stated that the idea of starting a Stock Exchange was circulated by Lala Harkishan Lal more than six months ago to banks and other interested persons and the opinion generally held was that the time had come to make a start on a small scale and if properly helped and managed the Exchange was bound to become a great determining factor in the economic development of the province. They had enlisted about 70 members and were receiving more applications. In declaring the Stock Exchange open Lala Harkishan Lal said that Stock Exchanges were the real barometers of the honesty or dishonesty of the capacity or incapacity, of favourable or foul weather that was being experienced by joint stock concerns. Replying to the criticism of Lala Lajpat Rai who described Stock Exchanges as gambling dens, Lala Harkishan Lal said that his enquiries indicated that some of the Stock Exchanges were as good business places as any that they could establish or found established. There were others where speculation was the chief feature, but this could be affirmed of almost all mandies. If there were mandies with some recommendations and also open to objections why not a Stock Exchange? The executive committee of the Stock Exchange was then "At Home" to the assembled guests which included Sir Muhiomed Shafi, Sir Ganga Ram, Mr. Sheikh Abdul Qadir and Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rai.—A. P.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO.'S REPORT.

New York, April 16:—

Cotton:—The principal market factors of the past week have been the weather situation and the long liquidation of the near position in anticipation of heavy deliveries being made on May contracts.

Conditions throughout the belt, with the exception of Texas, are generally favourable. Fertilizer sales are now considerably in excess of those at this time last year and in the majority of States, excellent progress is being made with planting. With regard to Texas, we do not think that the position can be more accurately described than in the following extract from the Government Weekly Weather Report published yesterday.

"While scattered rains were helpful in Texas, occurring at about 70 per cent. of the reporting stations, they were mostly light and the drouth is largely unrelieved. Planting cotton is backward, with conditions generally unsatisfactory except in the extreme South and North-eastern portion of the State, lice are appearing in the former section."

This report confirmed the general market opinion and resulted in considerable short covering.

In view of the undoubtedly poor outlook in the cotton textile industry, we are inclined to believe that the Texas drouth situation is at present being taken too seriously and that, should there be adequate relief within the next six weeks, the market is likely to be found in a very vulnerable position.

The Census Bureau's monthly report on consumption, published on Tuesday, showed that domestic mills had used 582 674 bales, exclusive of linters as against the average for the past five years of 529,000 bales. Taken in conjunction with the continued reports of the slow movement of finished goods, these figures tend to strengthen our belief that sales are not keeping pace with production.

Southern spot transactions are very light and, although a fair export business continues to be done, this is said to be confined almost entirely to the fulfilment of old contracts. Signs are not lacking that a number of Continental importers have stocks in excess of prospective requirements and are endeavouring to move them at prices considerably below replacement costs in the South.

We feel that the short side continues to offer good opportunities for profitable operations and we advise sales on all rallies.

RAPESEEDS.

Ferozepore Real Bold £21 1/4 paid for May/June, and £21 7/8 paid and buyers for May/June Brown Cawnpore £20 1/2 MAY/June Nominal.

Market was firmly held—quiet demand.

Ferozepore Bold £22 M/J sellers.
Toria £22 1/4 M/J sellers.
Brown Cawnpore £ not quoted.
Yellow Guzarat £23 1/4 May/June shipment to the continent sellers.
Tone of Rapeseeds:—Firm and values hardening.

METAL REPORT

Tin Block 244 3/4.

Rs. 15 and defds. from Rs. 47 1/2 to Rs. 54/8. Cement shares continue unchanged.

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RADIOSAN is a product consisting of those cells, extracted from plants, which have the power of storing up the concentrated energy from the sun's rays. Exhaustive tests have conclusively proved that this remarkable preparation so purifies and enriches the blood, and so builds up the natural powers of resistance to disease as to destroy germs and rid the system of all impurities. RADIOSAN clears the skin, restores elasticity to the muscles, ensures sound, refreshing slumber and imparts mental acuteness, new youth, vigor and—

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NERVOUS DEBILITY	LOST VITALITY	OVER WORK
BRAIN FAG	PROSTRATION	MENTAL AND
MALNUTRITION	DEPRESSION	PHYSICAL FATIGUE

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Of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout INDIA

...AL ... CONGRESS.

...TERATION, THE KEY TO PROSPERITY.

RESOLUTION ON GOLD STANDARD.

The eleventh International Parliamentary Commercial Conference, which came to an end on April 21, covered a vast number of subjects, but interest centred round four discussions, namely:

1. The cost of living, introduced by France.
2. International loan for the stabilisation of exchange, introduced by Great Britain.
3. The gold standard as a basis of readjusted exchange values, introduced by Brazil.
4. Arbitration in industrial disputes introduced by Belgium.

Underlying all the discussions lay the problem of international debts. The United States was not represented; hence Great Britain was the only creditor country present. Italy, like France, has been educated by careful and thorough propaganda in the belief that financial assistance accorded during the war is outweighed by the other sacrifices of debtor countries Italy argues, in addition, not only that she cannot pay in view of the poverty of the country, but also she has not received territorial gains in the Peace of Versailles comparable to those secured by Britain and France. Hence she desires special treatment, and it is impossible to resist the conclusion that consideration of the subject mentioned was biased by the intention to secure further concessions from creditor countries.

Regarding the financial situation of Italy it is interesting to note that an official statement given to the delegates by Italy showed that the internal public debt had been reduced from 95,720 million lire in June, 1923, to 20,021 million lire in December, 1924, also that the excess imports of 8.951 million lire in 1921 had been reduced to 4,353 million lire in 1924. The unemployed figure is now only 135,585.

Apart from the uncertainty of the exchange, Italy is sufficiently prosperous to pay something on account of the international debt in the near future. It is rumoured that the Rome Government proposes to set aside £1,000,000 sterling next year for this purpose, in the belief that this evidence of good faith will restore confidence throughout Europe.

THE COST OF LIVING.

The subject of the cost of living covered two whole sessions. All the speakers emphasised the necessity of increased production without reduction of the standard of living. Ultimately the Conference passed a unanimous resolution to the following effect:—

1. Any restriction of prices will inevitably be followed by evil consequences.
2. The attention of all Governments is directed to the necessity of non-interference with the development of production and the removal of all obstacles to international exchange.
3. Emphasis is laid on the evil consequences of inflation, which risks the suppressing of the spirit of economy and the destruction of saving, which is the essential element of any progress.
4. Having regard to the evils caused by the disordered exchanges all Governments are urged to adopt measures necessary to complete the readjust of the monetary system.
5. The Conference trusts that nations, realising their mutual interests, will adopt the practice of generous mutual help.

INTERNATIONAL LOANS.

The discussion of international loans, introduced by Mr. Watson Rutherford, an acknowledged expert, produced a most interesting discussion and a variety of conflicting views. The difficulties presented by inflation and the lack of confidence due to national Budgets not being balanced were fully realised by all. As a side issue, Hungary reopened the question of the unjust financial treatment which she holds was accorded to her in the Treaty of Versailles, and subsequently the Italian and French representatives showed keen resentment. The conference, indeed, threatened to break up in disorder, but the good sense and persuasion of the British delegates restored calm.

Ultimately the conference passed a unanimous resolution—namely, regretting that the proposals of the Genoa conference regarding the annual consideration of the question of international loans had not been carried out, strongly urging the desirability of assembling an international conference of financial banking experts to advise the Governments, and emphasising the vital necessity of international loans to restore prosperity and progress in Europe, such loans necessarily to be contingent on the absence of inflation in the borrowing country and either the actual balancing of the internal Budget or the bona-fide intention of doing so and the possibility of such balancing by means of a portion of an international loan.

BRAZIL AND GOLD STANDARD.

The proposal introduced by Brazil to restore the gold standard as a basis of international exchange value was really farcical, but received the support of all except Great Britain. Briefly, the proposal was to readjust the value of the pound sterling and the dollar to direct decimal relation with the gold franc. This would involve the alteration of the pound sterling to eight grammes of gold in place of 7.9 grammes and make the pound sterling the equivalent of 24.8 francs on a gold basis, the dollar equivalent being 4.8 francs.

It is obvious that this proposal would result in a disturbance of international trade in both creditor countries, and hence interfere with progress and prosperity, but this consideration was over-ridden in the minds of debtor countries by the possibility of immediate more favourable exchange value, due to the new basis. As the United States was not represented Great Britain alone recorded an emphatic protest against the proposal, which, however, was passed by a majority of the conference. It was recommended that it should be adopted forthwith in the published statistics of the International Institute of Commerce.

Needless to say, in view of the protest by Great Britain, nothing more will be heard of the proposal, but it is interesting as illustrating how debtor countries make all theoretical considerations subservient to the desire to improve the exchange in view of the easier liquidation of international debts.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION.

The discussion of arbitration in industrial disputes, introduced by Belgium, produced complete unanimity in the conference. Generous reference was made to the progress in Great Britain of arbitration in industrial disputes. Italy itself, owing to the forcible measures of the Fascist movement, has during the past year been generally free from strikes, but these are now commencing, a reappearance which may be regarded as ominous for the continuance of the Fascist supremacy.

Ultimately the conference passed a unanimous resolution expressing its view of the importance of reducing both the number and duration of industrial conflicts, urging the importance of general acceptance of arbitration without sacrificing the existing right of labour to strikes or of employers to lock-outs and requesting the International Labour Bureau at Geneva to prepare a general proposal to this end to be submitted with all the authority of the League of Nations to every Government.

Other subjects considered included (1) international agricultural credits; (2) international railway agreements; (3) the general extension of the most-favoured-nation clause in all solvent countries; (4) the further extension of the duties and authority of Consular Agents to adjudicate on all disputes between their own nationals and others voluntarily submitted to them.

The last proposal was supported by Mr. Campbell, the British delegate, in a forcible speech based on experience in Java, which aroused much interest.

The Conference received a generous measure of hospitality, both official and private, from the Italian Government and people. The King assisted with the inaugural session, which was addressed by Signor Mussolini in a striking speech urging the necessity not only of co-operation but of strong action on the part of all Governments, emphasising the importance of increased production, pledging the support of the Italian Government to all measures otwards a combined solution of the grave problems now facing Europe.

The British delegates were received in private audience by the Pope, an honour rarely accorded to non-Catholics. The Pope, in a brief speech to the British delegates, referred in generous terms to the cordial relations existing between the Vatican and Great Britain, and expressed the hope and belief that international co-operation would be of the greatest importance in the furtherance of the peace and prosperity of the world.

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LONDON JOTTINGS.

THE TORY PRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 16.

Nothing begins, nothing ends
That is not said with a moan;
For we are born in another's pain
And perish in our own.—*Francis Thompson.*

Surely, not a happy thought for Easter Holidays, at least as we understand them in these days. But may not these lines from this Irish poet serve as a fitting epitaph for his compatriots—the participants in the Easter Rising in Dublin 1916, which at the time looked like a tragic failure, but which within a year proved—as was indeed the intention of those who led the rising—to have inspired the whole nation to a supreme and successful endeavour for freedom? But to what extent the ultimate ideals for which Patrick Pearse, James Conolly and their comrades fought and died, have beeen actually realized in the subsequent history of the Irish Free State, Indians should be able to judge for themselves from the forth-coming book of St. Nihal Singh on the subject. He would soon be going once again to Ireland, he told me the other day to put the last touches to his manuscript.

DR. SUN YAT SEN.

Special interest was lent to the Memorial Service for Dr. Sun Yat Sen at the Chinese Legation in London last Sunday by the fact that it was held at 49 Portland Place—the very building in which he was confined in 1896 to be soon exported to China to meet a cruel death. He was at that time a revolutionary propagandist in exile, constantly on the move from Canada to Japan, visiting the Chinese settlements in the United States and then back to London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and so on, always with a heavy price on his head—at first £10,000 later £100,000—and always pursued by the agents of the old Manchu Government. While in London he was kidnapped and taken to the Chinese Legation. We were shown the little room at the top of the house in which he was confined and from where he managed to smuggle out in the coal-scuttle through the good offices of the English maid-servant letter to Dr. Cantlie in Harley Street—his former teacher at the Hong-kong Medical College—who secured his release through Lord Salisbury, the then Prime-Minister Old Dr. Cantlie was present the other day and gave very itneresting reminiscenses of his distinguished pupil and life-long friend, a person nearest to Christ he had come across in life, thus giving a lie direct to the interested accounts that appear in the British capitalist press.

I have before me reprints of three very old issues of the "Times"—the very first one, the Trafalgar Special and the Waterloo Special—all bought for six pence as a souvenir at the last Wembley Exhibition. Who could have dreamt at the time that these miserable rags of closely printed stuff would develope into the London "Times" as we know it to-day with its magnificent size, its superb technique and its world-wide prestige, as the most authentic record of John Bull's thoughts and feelings—his cravings and cravings? But the chequered history of British journalism during the last century and half, especially its long-drawn out but persistent fight for freedom of expression from the days of Wilkes onwards, is by now much too familiar a story to the Indian public—thanks partly to the publicity given to it by the late Lokamanya in his learned addresses to the juries. But we may have yet something to learn from the last phase of British Journalism as the mighty bulwark of British Capitalism and a few facts about the same might prove of interest. For although the Indian Journalism is and will continue to be, so to say, vertically divided between the Nationalist and the Imperialist schools, still it is slowly showing signs of a horizontal differentiation between the Capitalist and the Socialist interests. Are not, for instance, the "Bengali" and the "Indian Daily Mail" slowly stepping out as the champions of Indian Capital, even as "Capital" of Calcutta has been defending the Anglo-Indian vested interests? And have we not received an assurance from the "Advocate of India" that in its new Avatar remaining loyal to the national cause it would pursue a definitely socialistic policy?

PAPERS FOR PROFIT.

Until the advent of Lord Northcliffe into the field of journalism English newspapers were too much dominated by the politician and filled with the undersigned output of the verbatim short-hand reporters. They were very important but very dull and did not interest the man-in-the street nor the woman at home. But with the universal spread of primary education both were becoming persons of some importance and worth attending to. Their pennies at least were just as good as those of the rich and the learned. Young Alfred Harmsworth (Lord Northcliffe) made this important discovery in the late eighties of the last century. And for the next thirty years he went on exploring and exploiting this rich market for journalism, starting from "Answers" and rising to the "Daily Mail". While Alfred was thus specializing in producing papers for those who can read but cannot think, his brother Harold (Lord Rothermere or Bothermere as some prefer to call him) was devoting himself to a mass production of papers for those who cannot or will not read—the picture papers—thanks to the advance in the half-tone process of photographic reproduction—like the "Daily Mirror," "Sunday Pictorial," "Daily Record" etc, etc. Their names are a legion.

The first group of papers numbering more than 75 dailies and weeklies are controlled by the Amalgamated Press, Ltd. and the second by the Daily Mirror Newspaper, Ltd. Nearly two-thirds of the Deferred shares which alone carry full voting rights are held by the Harmsworth family. On the positive side the policy of these papers is to lead the masses to the dazzling contemplation of "the power, the supremacy the greatness of the British Empire." On the negative its policy can be summed up in one word 'Distraction'—to distract the attention of the working classes by any and every journalistic device including the Cross-word Puzzles and the lottery competitions, from any serious consideration of the social condition in which they live and of the forces which control those conditions and to occupy it with sensational news and exciting gossip.

POONA ANATH VIDYARTHI GRIHA.

16TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The 16th anniversary of the Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha was celebrated on the 12th, 13th and 14th of this month. For the first two days there were open air sports and tournaments. The senior teams held matches in Indian "Hututoo", with the teams of the New English School and Krida Mandal, and were victorious over these. The third day was reserved for the prize distribution ceremony and musical entertainments. Rao Bahadur R. V. Mahajani, of Akola presided on the occasion. Some prominent citizens of Poona—sympathisers and lovers of the Home—including R. B. Keshao Ganesh Kelkar, Prof. S. N. Chapekar, Mr. G. B. Wable of Sevasadan, Capt. N. R. Satpute, Mrs. Anandibai Karve, Mrs. Kulkarni, attended the function. Mr. V. G. Ketkar, Secretary and pioneer worker of the Home, introduced Rao Bahadur Mahajani to the audience and proposed him to the chair. On the President taking his seat a short account of the past sixteen years was given by Mr. G. S. Kheer, of the Home. "India is a poor country and the pangs of poverty are more keenly felt by none else than the poor students of the nation. The future generation is thus growing physically, intellectually, and morally weaker and weaker. The Home was started to put a stop to this. Its main object is to provide a Home and education for poor and promising students and train them for the service of the country. The Home began only with five students in a poor building but gradually the number has risen to 70/75. The Home has got its own Maharastra High School. The chief features of the curriculum are that it supplements literary by technical education, teaches all subjects through vernacular, and introduces all necessary improvements for the all-round growth of the students. The Home has also taken up other educational activities, viz the Parvati Free Reading Room (Estd. 1912) which is the premier free reading room in Poona, the Free Text Books Library, Medical Instruments Supply, and others. Upto this time the work was done on a very small scale, yet it has produced hopeful results. The past students of the Home are engaged in public work in this or similar institutions outside. Three of the past students have gone to America for further studies. The present buildings are quite insufficient; and it is difficult to make any progress. Hence the Home has secured a plot outside the city where it will have its residency, High School and Agricultural Department. Funds are to be raised for buildings. During these sixteen years, the Institution has studiously avoided from asking direct help either from the public or Government. Its main object was first to convince the public of the importance and utility of such institutions by silent and solid work and then to ask for funds to do the same work on a larger scale. That time has now arrived; and it is confident of getting the ready support and sympathy of everyone".

The President distributed prizes to the students for proficiency not only in literary studies, but also in such subjects as useful public service, regularity in religious prayers, secretarial work, music sense of duty and so on. He then addressed the students and guests. He remarked:—"The Institution has now reached its sixteenth year. We feel a sort of love and reverence for old useful institutions and lovingly cherish their memories. The education given in the Institution is really very useful. Look at the variety of the merits for which prizes have been given. The Home is doing the work of educational reforms without any demonstrations. We have to fight for the problem of vernacular medium and technical education, but this Institution has long since introduced these reforms. The larger activities of the Institution also deserve attention. I was wonder-struck to see that not less than 200 journals and magazines were received by the Home and kept free for the use of the general public of Poona. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore—the greatest poet of the world—has rightly expressed the spirit of the Institution. He says. "This is the first Institution of the kind that I see in India. It is typical of the spirit of Maharashtra. I cannot teach the boys anything more than their present teachers. The boys are living in an atmosphere of self-sacrifice." This is really true. The life-members are working here and have devoted their lives to this cause in return for nothing more than a bare maintenance. If anything is to be learnt from history, it is this, that self-sacrifice is most essential for the achievement of our ideal. We must, appreciate the tolerant spirit of the Home in-as-much as even Non-Brahmin students are admitted in it. I would strongly impress upon the minds of the students the example of their past students who have given their lives to this Home. I thank the secretaries for the honour they have given me and wish the Institution long life."

The president was then garlanded by Prof. S. N. Chafekar. "Pansupari" was then distributed and the function was over. In the evening Mr. Watwe gave a beautiful performance in harmonium music, to the students and guests.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, May 16.

The storm in the Bay is severe, but of small diameter. Its centre lies this morning off coast near Masulipatam. Weather is suspicious in the southeast of the Arabian sea where depression may be forming. Feeble disturbance is affecting Punjab and the surrounding hills.

Rainfall has been heavy in the present neighbourhood of the storm and on the south Malabar coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Mysore, Malabar and north Madras coast, and local in Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Province, southeast Madras and Madras Deccan. A few falls have occured in upper Burma, Bengal and south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are: Moulmein three inches, Port Blair, Mergui Maymyo and Silchar two, Dibrugarh one, Cherapunji three, Chitaldrug two, Bangalore one and a half, Calicut two, Cochin three, Trivandrum seven, Salem and Madras two, Masulipatam and Coconada three, Vizagapatam one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase on the north Madras Coast.—A. P.

SIMLA, May 17.

The bay storm crossed the Coast yesterday Near Masulipattam. Telegraphic communication has been interrupted with that town for the past twenty-four hours. The storm has now weakened into depression which lies this morning over the ghats to the west of Vizagpatam. It is still causing squally weather along the North Madras Coast.

The disturbance in North-west India is passing eastwards. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Kashmir, Malabar and the North Madras Coast, and local in Assam, Northwest Frontier Province, and Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma East and North Punjab, East Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, Mysore and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy two inches, Cheranunji four; Dibrugarh one; Sibsagar three-quarters; Jagdalpur one; Hanamkonda and Madras one and a half; Cuddapah and Calingpatam two; Cocanada three-quarters and Vizagpatam one.

Forecast:—Decrease in extreme north and in the Madras Presidency and an extension into the East Central Provinces and into Orissa and Chota Nagpur.—A. P.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

CALCUTTA, May 15.

United Provinces, western circle 13th May 1925:—Weather during the week remained cloudy giving light showers of rain in places. Threshing of rabi continues. Preparation of land for kharif has commenced.—A. P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, May 15

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches.		29.657
Temperature of Air		86 9 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer		80.7 "
Dew Point		78 2 "
Relative humidity of Air		76% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		5 0 "
Maximum temperature of Air		92 3 "
Minimum do. do.		82 6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NE, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		115 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.	May	h.	m.	in	ft
Sat.	16	3	4	28	1	16	18	2	17	2
		15	39	26	1		21	11	19	1
Sun.	17	7	16	25	3	17	1	15	18	4
		19	41	26	8		13	16	19	0
M.	18	8	29	26	0	18	2	8	17	7
		20	35	26	9		14	17	19	1
Tu.	19	9	24	26	8	19	2	54	17	0
		21	23	26	9		15	11	19	1
W.	20	10	12	27	5	20	3	35	16	5
		22	4	26	9		15	58	19	1
Th.	21	10	55	28	0	21	4	9	16	1
		22	43	26	8		16	39	19	1
Fri.	22	11	35	28	2	22	4	42	15	9
		23	19	26	6		17	17	19	2

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 16th May 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the north of the province and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Rawalpindi and locally in defect elsewhere. Temperature was almost normal except at Delhi, where the minimum alone was higher than usual. The thermometer rose yesterday to 110deg. at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear and in the south of the province the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was almost normal; the minimum was lower than usual at Agra and Jhansi. The highest temperature recorded yesterday in the division was 111 degs. at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over Sind and mostly clear over Rajputana. Moisture in the air is generally in defect. Maximum temperature was above normal in west Rajputana; the minimum was higher than usual at Mount Abu and lower at Ajmer. The thermometer rose yesterday to 113degs. at Jacobabad, Bikaner and Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and vapour in air is generally in defect. Day temperature was above normal except in west Kathiawar and at Indore, where it was as usual; night temperature was above normal at Ahmedabad only. Ahmedabad and Deesa both recorded a maximum temperature of 115 degs. yesterday.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the east Central Provinces and generally in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature was above normal at Akola and Khandwa. The minimum was lower than usual at the latter station and higher at Amraoti. The highest temperature recorded yesterday in the division was 113degs. at Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and at Karwar moisture in the air is in excess. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 92.3deg. (1deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 83.0degs. (2degs. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in the northwest of the division and in excess elsewhere. Temperature was in general higher than usual in the Bombay Deccan and northwest Hyderabad and the maximum alone lower in south Hyderabad. The thermometer rose yesterday to 108deg. at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—The storm from the Bay is crossing the coast near Masulipatam. It has caused heavy rainfall on the north Madras coast, in Malabar, Mysore and at Madras. The chief amounts are Mangalore 6.6" Calicut 1.90", Cochin 3.06", Trivandrum 6.81", Bangalore 1.40" Masulipatam 2.73" Madras 2.13", Bellery 6.13" and Combatore 6.11".

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable in the Madras Deccan and into Hyderabad, the Bombay Deccan and the Central Provinces.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 15th May 1925 issued from Simla.

The storm in the Bay has moved in a west-north-westerly direction and its centre is this morning about 150 miles northeast of Madras. It is likely to cross the coast tonight between Nellore and Masulipatam. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Assam and local in Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, the Northwest Frontier Province and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts were:—Moulmein three inches; Rangoon, Bassein Mandalay, Silchar one and a half; Cochin six; Trivandrum one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 15TH OF MAY 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st May to date.	Normal, 1st May to date.	Departure, 1st May to date.
Baluchistan—Quetta	..	0.69	0.25	+0.44
Punjab—				
Multan	..	1.10	0.12	+1.28
Rawalpindi	..	2.07	0.62	+1.45
Lahore	..	0.58	0.36	+0.22
Hissar	..	0.27	0.13	+0.14
Ambala	..	0.17	0.45	—0.28
Delhi	..	0.42	0.23	+0.19
United Provinces—				
Agra	..	0.07	0.19	—0.12
Mainpuri	..	0.07	0.17	—0.10
Jhansi	..	0.12	0.07	+0.05
Cawnpore	..	0.41	0.09	+0.32
Allahabad	..	0.03	0.11	—0.08
Sind—				
Jaccobabad	..	0.19	0.14	+0.05
Karachi	..	..	0.03	—0.03
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	..	0.12	0.18	—0.06
Jaipur	..	6.12	0.16	+5.96
Kotah	..	0.25	0.21	+0.04
Mount Abu	..	..	0.42	—0.42
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	..	0.05	—0.05
Dwarka	..	..	..	..
Veraval	..	..	0.15	—0.15
Rajkot	..	0.83	0.15	+0.68
Bhavnagar Para	..	0.01	0.21	—0.20
Gujrat—				
Surat	..	..	0.11	—0.11
Ahmedabad	..	..	0.21	—0.21
Deesa	..	..	0.11	—0.11
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	..	0.22	—0.22
Indore	..	0.29	0.03	+0.26
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	..	..	0.22	—0.22
Saugor	..	0.73	0.10	+0.63
Hoshangabad	..	0.94	0.12	+0.82
Khandwa	..	..	0.10	—0.10
Akola	..	0.05	0.01	+0.04
Amrsoti	..	0.31	0.19	+0.12
Nagpur	..	0.59	0.19	+0.40
Chanda	..	0.33	0.22	+0.11
Raipur	..	0.02	0.31	—0.29
Konkan—				
Bombay	..	..	..	..
Ratnagiri	..	0.20	0.09	+0.11
Mormugao	..	0.58	0.54	+0.04
Karwar	..	0.60	0.36	+0.24
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	0.49	0.24	+0.25
Ahmednagar	..	0.10	0.09	+0.01
Poona	..	1.00	0.20	+0.80
Sholapur	..	2.02	0.29	+1.73
Bijapur	..	1.63	0.12	+1.51
Belgaum	..	4.04	0.63	+3.41
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	..	..	0.22	—0.22
Nizamabad (Indur)	..	1.45	0.32	+1.13
Hyderabad	..	1.51	0.40	+1.11
Malabar—				
Mangalore	..	0.85	1.09	—0.24
Calicut	..	1.58	3.18	—1.60
Cochin	..	5.99	6.91	3.09	+3.82
Ceylon—				
Colombo	..	0.06	5.44	5.42	+0.02
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	..	1.72	0.43	+1.29
Bellary	..	1.59	0.70	+0.89
Cuddapah	..	0.07	2.15	0.48	+1.96
Madras	..	0.17	0.18	0.30	—0.12
Bangalore	..	..	4.26	1.72	+2.54
Coimbatore	..	..	1.61	1.12	+0.44
Trichinopoly	..	..	4.50	1.32	+3.18
Negapatam	..	0.02	0.02	0.66	—0.69

BARSI CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

The nineteenth report of Barsi Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., for the year ending March 1925 has been issued. This institution was started on 29th April 1906 as an urban Co-operative Society on share capital of Rs. 1884. As the Society progressed it was authorized to lend money to rural societies in 1913 and it was called Union. Since October 1920 it has become a Bank. The turn over of the Bank during the year has been of Rs. 623-233-1-8. The nett profit of the year is Rs. 7,343-8-8. The share capital of the Bank has now grown to Rs. 47,140. The Bank has all along been classed in "A" by the department. The overdue amount is only Rs. 625. The bank lends money to individuals and to societies. A Note written by Mr. R. M. Sane, Chairman of the Bank, says that the bank is eager to find out new outlets for its funds being properly utilized and it was hoped that the sale shop started by the sale society of Barsi would utilise the amount of the bank to an appreciable extent, but the vested interests of the local merchants has come in the way of the development of sale shop. However the sale society and co-operative department have determined to conduct it in spite of some loss in the beginning. There is much scope for starting urban and rural societies and sale and purchase shops on co-operative lines in Barsi and Taluka and growing funds of the bank would be properly utilized if good and efficient societies are started. Unless the agriculturists and artizans and small traders take genuine and real interest in co-operation, the movement will not succeed in the interest of those for whom it is intended. The Bank proposes to lend money to merchants on the security of goods during this year. The efficient management of this institution is due to the vigilence of its manager Mr. Dharmadhikari who was given a certificate of merit by the department through the Collector of Sholapur last year. The progress of the Bank has all along been highly spoken of by the departmental officers and it is for the people of Barsi Taluka to make a proper use of this flourishing institution.

INDORE NOTES.

BAWLA CASE DEFENCE WITNESSES.

SHANKAR RAO ONE OF THEM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, May 14.

The sky is covered with clouds. We had a few showers last week which tended to make the atmosphere rather cool. During day time scorching breezes play and one has to take protection under *vala's* screens which are sprinkled with water. The nights are pleasant and cool.

About fifty defence witnesses in the Bawla case have got their summons and several have left for Bombay. Prominent among these witnesses are Shanker Rao Gawade State prisoner, Mr. Dhoble of the household Department, Capt. Jinsiwala, Mr. Wable, Mr. Patel, the Parsi agent of "Times of India" and Mrs. Laxmibai and Mrs. Chandrabai nurses and several Mahomedans from Indore and Devas State.

The Prime Minister has been pleased to proscribe certain Hindi and Marathi journals. And the Agents of these papers are warned not to sell them in Indore. I am not sure of the names of the papers but I think these include the illustrated "Chabuk" and "Mauj" which give bitter criticisms about Indore administration and Bawla case.

Shri Krishna Cinema Proprietors in Tokhana were prevented by the Diwan from screening the historical film of Moghul Emperor Shah Jehan. Indore State subjects were wondering at this proscription. It is said that the film story has as its theme Mamtaz Begum, the Empress of Shah Jehan, and it is merely because of the name that the film has been prohibited. Yuvraj Prince Bala Sahib, the Heir-Aperent who was to proceed to Mount Abu for the hot season and for whom Manekbai Manilal Abuwala's bunglow was rented, has abondoned the idea of leaving Indore.

The A. P. message which makes the Indore State disassociate itself from Thakur Ramsingh as its Public Prosecutor is in a way correct. The present Public Prosecutor is a fresh barrister. In all important cases in which the State is interested it has invariably been instructing Thakur Ramsingh and his son as its 'special' public prosecutors. Was he not instructing Hon. Mr. Jinnah when Dr. Dev was being prosecuted by the State. The Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalwad will bear me out in this respect.

MALHAR RAO HOLKAR'S ANNIVERSARY.

Indorians must feel grateful to you for your Note in which you rightly criticized your contemporary the "Times of India" with reference to its editorial on the celebrations of historical worthies and the Bawla case. We Mahomedans and Hindus have cordial relations in the State and there is no fear whatsoever of any communal breach.

We have also to thank your correspondent "V. B. K." for writing on the subject in your columns. H. H. Malhar Rao Holkar was born in 1694. On account of poorer circumstances he had to leave his birth-place Hole in the Deccan and move to Khandesh where his uncle Bhojraj Bargal was serving the Maharratha Sirdar Kadam Bande. Impressed with the heroism of young Malhar Rao, Baji Rao the First (the Peshwa) got his services transferred to him and he was appointed at the head of a battalion of 500 men. Malhar Rao helped his new master, the Peshwa, in conquering Malwa District. If Malhar Rao's advice had been followed by Sadasiv Rao Bhau Sahib, Peshwa's brother, Maharatha, would not have encountered a defeat in 1761 at the hands of Ahmadshah. It is reported that Bhau Saheb most contemptuously said he would not follow a newcomer's advice. Malhar Rao distinguished himself in many battles and secured the richest districts of Rampura, Bhanpura, and Nimbuk from the Rulers of Jaipur State.

Malhar Rao raised himself from humble origin to the position of a great soldier. He died at Alampur in 1766 where the stately Chhatri has been erected in his honour. He was not a great statesman as Mahadoji Scondhia.

On the 4th instant there was a public meeting held in the Town Hall under the presidentship of Yadava Rao Maharaj Holkar, uncle of the ruler of the State, in honour of the demise of the great Subedar, Malhar Rao Holkar. The special feature of these celebrations was that both Hindus and Mahomedans took part and made inspiring speeches. The speeches of Ali Bhadar Saheb and Maulvi Abdul Gani in praise of Malhar Rao Subedar were very impressive. The State observed a general holiday. The poor men were fed and there were Abhisheks in Gopal Mandir and the ancient temple of Indreshwer. At the mausoleums in Chhatri Bag, erected in memory of Malhar Rao, a religious ceremony was performed. In the evening there were athletic sports of the school boys on the play ground of Shri Shivaji High School. State subjects from the Alampura Parna in Budelkhand also celebrated this and had a gathering in the Chhatri of Malhar Rao.

Baji Rao's Anniversary was celebrated on the 6th instant. The great Peshwa breathed his last a day after Malhar Rao Subedar's death at Raver Khedi, a village in Nemar district. Leading citizens from Indore, Dewas and Dhar had formed a committee under the presidentship of Sirdar Changan as State treasurer. About five hundred persons including Messrs. Gharpure pleader, Manekar the Diwan of Devas, and leading Sardars and Jhagirdars of Dewas and Dhar went on a pilgrimage to Raver Khedi and celebrated the anniversary day with great pomp. Messrs. Bhagwat, Ali Shafir Sirdar, Sirdar Kibe and others made stirring speeches. Mr. Thakur also addressed a public meeting about this hero in Nar Ratna Mandir in Indore City.

The Publicity Officer, Holkar State, Indore, writes:—

With reference to the paragraph that has been appearing in the papers on the subject of a State elephant going out of control at Indore and killing a Vaisya, it may be explained that the incident occurred on the evening of the 23rd April and the animal was secured early on the following morning. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib, having learnt with deep regret that in the wild struggle that ensued a Vaisya by name Baldeo Mahesari, aged 65-70, resident of Desawli Pura was fatally mauled by the animal, sanctioned forthwith (that is to say, on the 24th April) a grant of Rs. 300 as help to the bereaved family. Satar, son of Imam, a Mahut, by whose daring the animal was finally secured, has also been granted a reward of Rs. 100 in recognition of his services.

BAWLA CASE.

NO HEARING ON SATURDAY.

The further hearing of the Bawla case did not take place on Saturday, owing to the Advocate-General's being not ready with one or two witnesses, whom he wanted to examine for the prosecution. The gentlemen of the jury were, therefore, asked to go away, and also the representatives of the Press. The Advocate-General then proceeded with his arguments about the admissibility of the statement of the accused made at Indore, etc., particularly the statements of No. 9, A. G. Phanse. The case will be heard on Monday 11-30 a.m.

U. P. HOME MEMBERSHIP.

NAWAB MOHOMED YUSUF TO BE APPOINTED?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 16.

The task before Sir William Marris in the selection of a successor to Raja of Mahmudabad does not appear to be a difficult one. In this connection the "Leader" has opened its columns to correspondence headed "The Next Home Member". Of course the "Leader" controversalists are supporting the claims, real or fancied, of some Hindu gentleman. Public opinion, however, at least that portion of which is informed as well as articulate, is distinctly in favour of the Nawab Mohomed Yusuf, M. L. C. as the best man. He is the president of the Agra Zimandar's Association, is a Barrister-at-Law and is a man who combines ability with political experience. A polished gentleman, broad-minded and tolerant he ought to be the most eligible person to take charge of the Home Portfolio of the U. P.

YEOTMAL DISTT. COUNCIL ELECTION.

SWARAJIST-LIBERAL COALITION

YEOTMAL, May 16.

The election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the District Council of Yeotmal which took place this evening in the Council Hall resulted in favour of Mr. Narayan Bhalji Patel of Malkhed and Mr. Kaji Karimuddin respectively. The voting on the election of the chairman being equal at tie had to be restored to. It appears that the Swarajists and the Liberals had combined to defeat the Government candidate Doctor Kane and the tie ultimately decided the result in favour of Mr. Patel. The Vice-Chairman however belongs to the Independent group.—A.P.

RAINFALL IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, May 16.

Stormy weather reported yesterday still continues and has been rainy with little streaks of sunshine. From reports coming from moffusil stations the Presidency as a whole seems to have had yesterday a fairly general fall of rain. In the city of Madras the rainfall yesterday was two point three inches. The telegraph authorities, however, inform that owing to storm telegraph lines between Nellore and Bezwada are interrupted and that telegrams from Nellore and places beyond including Calcutta and Burma are subject to delay.—A. P.

MUSLIM WEDDING AT POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 11.

Poona was the scene of an interesting function this evening as a sequel of the Marriage of Mr. Mohamed Hashum Saib grandson of late Mr. Haji Casum Ludha which was celebrated on the 19th of March 1925 at Ootacamand. The function began with an "At Home" by Mrs. Moledina. At 9 p.m. a grand display of fire works took place.

The next item was musical entertainment by Bhai 'Vilayat Faiz of Amritsar which continued till mid-night. The function was a great success.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF

The sixth Berar and C. P. Hindi Literary Conference will be held at Akola probably next month under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi.—A.P.

Rangoon, May 16. This morning the girders of the bridge at mile 413/1 between Anisaken and Thondaung on the Mandalay-Maymyo section were washed off owing to heavy rain. Four other breaches also occurred on the same section. The railway authorities are unable at present to give a definite date for through running.—A.P.

SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION RESULTS.

"CHRONICLE'S" HALF ANNA SUPPLEMENT.

A special supplement of "The Chronicle" containing the complete results of the School Leaving Certificate Examination will be issued on Wednesday evening (20th instant) and will be sold at half anna per copy.

COCHIN HARBOUR

QUESTION OF FINANCE.

MADRAS, May 16.

The total expenditure estimated for the third stage in the development of the Cochin Harbour is reported to be 24 lakhs. The arrangement is that if it is to assist the harbour authority in financing it the Madras Government will advance money at the rate current for the Government of India loans and subject to payment of interest half yearly from the date of advance. When the port is declared a major port the Government of India will re-imburse to the Government of Madras the outstanding principle of the loan advanced to the harbour authority by the Government of Madras to finance the third stage. If the loan is to be raised on the security of the revenue of the port it shall be in equal parts among the Government of Madras and the two Durbars of Travancore and Cochin such loan to be issued at a rate slightly above the current rate for the Government of India loans interest on them being payable half yearly from the current revenues of the harbour authorities and reckoned in each case from the date on which the advance was made. Almost the same terms apply to the financing of the fourth stage with the proviso that the Government of India will consider whether they will also re-imburse to the Madras Government the interest if any paid by the latter on any such loan.—A. P.

C. P. HINDI LITERARY CONFERENCE

AKOLA, May 15.

A provisional working committee to organise the reception committee for the sixth Berar and C. P. Hindi Literary Conference to be held here was formed to-day with Mr. Aidan Mehta as President and Mr. Ramdhan Khetan as secretary. The fees for the members of the Reception Committee are fixed Rs. 2 each and for delegates at Re. 1. The provisional committee wishes to hold the Conference under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi when he arrives here about the third week of June. The work of the Conference has been taken up in right earnest. A list of donors has been prepared and the members of the Reception Committee are being enrolled.—A. P.

MADRAS POSTMEN'S CONFERENCE.

MADRAS, May 16.

At the Madras Provincial Postmens' Conference held at Conjeevaram Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyyengar, M. L. A., delivered his presidential address in the course of which he said: "The common mistake of those who criticise your demand as extravagant is that they confound you who used to be called post peons with peons in other departments of public service. As a matter of fact a postman as such has little in common with peons, orderlies or waiters of other public offices. Postmen are really public servants doing service of a responsible character to the public. A postman is required to know at least two languages. He has to be thoroughly conversant with rules relating to delivery of articles and payment of money orders. By all means ask for high qualifications needed in those that do such responsible work but having got them you must pay fair and adequate salary therefor."—A. P.

PATHE.

From the threshold of her sheltered home there stretches before every girl her dangerous path through life. Dangerous, the path is as it leads, no one knows where. In it are unexpected turns and twists-many bypaths that weave back and interlace. More than one pair of feet travel the same paths, some companions others competitors. Whom should a girl choose for her companion through life?

Corinne Grant is a high spirited girl reared by her father in wealth and fashion. He loses his fortune—even his home and breaks down under the strain. From his death bed he tells her that she must assume the family responsibilities. She must plan her own future, make her own living. All she possesses is a Chinese servant who is cook and philosopher. To Wong she goes with all her problems—the offer of marriage, or a job and he shows her what would happen. Should she marry a rancher or a scientist or should she become a society reporter.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

SIMLA, May 15.

Legislative Department: Mr. Maurice Webb has been nominated official member, Legislative Assembly.

Home Department: Leave to Mr. Justice Chotzner has been reduced to five months. Mr. Satyendranath Ray has been appointed to I.C.S. and allotted to the Bengal Finance Department. Mr. W. H. Scott has been appointed officiating Chief Auditor, Eastern Bengal Railway and Mr. G. H. A. Wood has been appointed Currency Officer, Lahore.

Commerce Department:—Rev. R. G. Jamieson has been confirmed as Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal.

Industries Department:—Mr. J. S. Nelson is appointed Deputy Post-Master General, Madras. Mr. S. Banerjee is appointed Assistant Divisional Engineer Wireless.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction by the B. N. Railway of line on 5'6 gauge from Barkakana to Chandil covering a distance of over 76 miles.

Vizagapatam has been declared to be a major port.

Government notification specifies seventy rupees as the sum to be deposited with the Commissioner of Police, Bombay or Protector of Pilgrims at Karachi for the purpose of defraying the cost of a return ticket.—A. P.

TRAM SERVICE SUSPENDED.

SERIOUS DISLOCATION OF TRAFFIC.

The tram service in the city was completely suspended on Sunday evening for nearly three hours. At about 6-25 p.m. the tram cars on all the service routes came suddenly to astandstill. It first appeared that the current was off and the passengers would have to put up with the inconvenience for a short time. But, later on it transpired that there was some thing wrong in the central plant of the Mazagaon Power House and that it could not be righted in a short time. It was not before 9 p.m. that the tram service was resumed to normal condition.

As a result of this temporary suspension of tram service, at a time of the evening when the traffic is particularly heavy, caused no little amount of inconvenience to the people. Hundreds of people, men women and children who use the trams to come from the heart of the city to Apollo Bunder, Colaba and Chowpatty were put to great deal of inconvenience. The victoria-wallas and taxiwallas, made a roaring business during the short time that the tram service was suspended. Some of the more heroic souls who refused to pay the high tariff of fare demanded by the victoria-wallas trudged all the way from Colaba and Fort to Girgaum, Tardeo and Chowpatty on foot.

WEAVERS ON STRIKE.

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILL MEN DOWN TOOLS.

Some 300 weavers of the Bombay Industrial Mill, Ferguson Road, downed tools yesterday morning on the plea that they had received less wages for April. The management have given them the option of working at the present rates or leaving the service.

SOCIAL CENTRE FOR WOMEN.

HOSTEL FOR LADY STUDENTS.

During the past year the authorities of Wilson College and the Missionary Settlement for University Women have had under consideration a scheme for bringing the work of these two institutions into closer relationship. As a first step towards the realisation of this end the Settlement has been enabled to secure a lease of Shanti Sadan at the corner of Vatchagandhi Road and Hughes Road. The new house, which is large and has verandahs and flat roof is situated eight minutes' walk from Wilson College and five minutes' walk from the Petit Statue on Gowalia Tank Road, from which point the trams will soon run direct to Grant Medical College. This building will be opened as a Hostel and Social Centre for Women Students in June. Women Students attending the various Colleges will be admitted to residence as formerly and efforts will be made to meet the needs of all classes of students. The Senatus of Wilson College is recognising this as its Women Students' Hostel, and arrangements are being made to provide free accommodation as regards rent for Indian Christian Women Students attending the College who may require this assistance. For the present six places are being reserved for these. For these places application should be made either to the Warden of the Settlement, Holiday House, P. O. Bordi, Via Gholvad, B. B. and C. I. Railway; until May 31st and thereafter to University Settlement, Shanti Sadan, Vatchagandhi Road, Gamdevi, Bombay, or to the Principal, Wilson College.

WORKMEN'S BREACH OF CONTRACT REPEALING ACT.

TO COME INTO FORCE FROM APRIL 1926

The Director of Information sends the following for publication:—

At the last session of the Legislative Assembly an Act was passed repealing certain enactments which made breaches of contract by labourers punishable under the Criminal Law. The Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, for instance, provided that if a labourer or workman having received money in advance failed to perform the work he contracted to perform, a magistrate might order the repayment of the money or get the work performed and failure to obey the order could be punished with imprisonment. There were also cognate provisions in Sections 490 and 492 of the Indian Penal Code. Section 490 dealt with breach of contract in regard to service during a voyage or journey. Section 492 dealt with breach of contract in regard to service in distant places. These provisions in the Penal Code as well as the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act have now been repealed and the repealing Act comes into force as from April 1st 1926.

The object of fixing a date so far ahead is that, though it is felt that this law relating to workmen should not find a place in the general law of the country, it is possible that it may be required in some out of the way places, in which case the local Legislatures will have time to frame such legislation as may be suited to local conditions. Employers and employees, too, must have time to consider their position in view of the repeal of the Act.

JAMIATULULAMAI HIND.

The Secretary, Jamaiatul Ulamai Hind, Delhi, wires under date May 15:—

An important meeting of the Jamiatululami Hind will be held on 20th May at Darululum Deoband for considering the question of Hejaz Deputation. The members are requested to immediately inform Maulana Habibur Rehman Mohtamim, Darululum of the date and time of their arrival.—A. P.

ALLEGED RIOTING.

SEQUEL TO HAJ MEETING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate ordered an immediate summons to be issued, being returnable on Mya 27, against (1) Syed Mahjoob Shaik, (2) Amin Moazeen Bengali. (3) Abdulla Ramzani Moallin. (4) Mahomed Khan Bengali, (5) Hamza Kurdi, (6) Ali Maduri and (7) Ali Aswad at the instance of Shaikh Usman Gazaz and Shaikh Mahomed Sherwani who charged all with being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting and voluntarily causing hurt to the complainants and with abetment. The complainants in their application stated that they and two others were Arabs and had come from Mecca with the object of explaining the Haj situation and to help the pilgrims proceeding to Mecca for Haj. They further stated that on the 13th instant at about 10 p.m. they attended a meeting in the Chota Kabarastan at Grant Road and they alleged that the accused, on account of political differences, caused interruptions in the proceedings of the meeting and some of them actually started a fight. It was further alleged that the accused went to Musaffarkhana where the complainants stayed, formed themselves into an unlawful assembly and assaulted them severly with sticks and stones and fists.

FATAL QUARREL.

THROAT CUT BY RAZOR.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest over the death of a mill-hand, Rasul Abdul Mujid (28).

Eknath Krishna, a barber deposed that on Friday noon he went to the Alliance Mills at Tardeo and was shaving the deceased. While he was applying soap one Krishna Ganpat arrived there, and had some hot words with the deceased. They both got excited; Krishna picked up the barber's razor and cut Majid's throat fatally.

Suspect Krishna pleaded provocation and said that in retaliation he only gave a jerk to the barber who had started shaving, the razor accidentally drawing across Mujid's throat.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to a narrow wound on the neck by a razor which had cut a few main blood-vessels, the wound being inflicted by the suspect, Krishna Ganpat which act was considered as culpable homicide amounting to murder.

LAMP BY BEDSIDE.

A WOMAN BURNT TO DEATH.

A verdict of death due to shock following intense burns was recorded at an inquest held on the body of Devkoni Bechardas, a Gujrati Hindu woman (18).

The evidence suggested that the deceased had voluntarily set fire to own clothes on Thursday night. The husband of the deceased stated that they went to bed on Thursday night at about 11 p.m. He was awakened from his sleep by the cries of his wife who was shouting that she was burned. He tore off the clothes from off her person and raised an alarm. She was about a yard and half away from the bed. The lamp which was burning when they went to sleep was out. The screw plug of the lamp was not on the tank of the lamp and there were burnt match sticks a few paces away from it. The woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital the police where she succumbed on the 15th instant.

A LAD'S FATAL FALL.

Isac Abraham, a Christian lad aged 12 years residing with his parents at Jamsetji Road, Mahim, was playing on the balcony of the house on Friday evening. His sister Mary heard a thud and came out. She saw the boy lying on the road. He was badly injured and was removed to the Hospital where he died the same night. At an inquest held over his body a verdict of death due to fracture of the base of the skull was recorded.

BHAGINI SAMAJ ART EXHIBITION.

The Secretary, Bhagini Samaj, writes:—

The Bhagini Samaj with the help of a strong Committee has undertaken to organise an Art Exhibition in aid of Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas Hospital. The main object of this exhibition, however, is to encourage and spread the idea and appreciation of fine arts among women and girls, and one day will be specially set aside for demonstrations for these purposes. After deducting expenses all the moneys realised by the sale of articles or received otherwise, will be sent to the authorities of Sir Harkisondas Hindu Hospital.

The following is a rough outline of the Exhibition:—

A Fine Arts section will contain oil paintings, water colour pictures, drawings, etchings photograph etc.

The Fancy Work section will contain embroidery work in silk, in gold and silver thread, clishet, fancy needle work, drawn thread work artificial flowers etc.

The Home Industries Section will contain ordinary sewing, cane work-making of baskets, chairs, boxes, etc, toys toys made from rags, clay and from three fibres.

The Domestic Art section will contain various appliances for Rangavali or Rangoli decorations. It will show the art of decorating a room in simple style according to the means of a middle class family. It will show a sanitary kitchen the benefits of gas and electric stoves, etc., as also an old style kitchen.

DATE OF TIPU SULTAN'S DEATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your to-day's issue there is one query by 'A Mahomedan' for the date of 'Tipu Sultan's death.' The following Persian Poetic lines give the exact Hijara date of the death of the brave lion of Mysore, (Tipu Sultan):—

Tipu Sultan ba-mulko bar-far shud,
Dakhele majalese payambar shud;
Ruhe kudsee ba-Arsh Gupta ke Ah
Nasale Hyder Shahide-Akbar shud

According to the Aligad system the Italics gives the 1214 A.H. which is equal to 1799 A.D. Now the other Poet gives the same date in the following Persian characters:—

'Sham-shir Gum Shud.'

Calculating this line according to Abjad system we get 1214 A.H. which is equal to 1799 A.D. As the two different poet's in their two different verses give the same year 1214 A.H. of the demise of Tipu Sultan, we can rely on this date as the correct one.—Yours, etc.

RAZIDDIN, ABBASMIYA MOULVI,
Chunarvad, Broach.

Broach May 9.

BO... Engagem...

TO-DAY.

Bawla Murder Trial, High Court, 11 a.m.
Dr. Besant's lecture on Commonwealth of India Bill, Congress House, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 20.

Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of Union Bank of India, 3 p.m.

School Leaving Examination Results, University Hall, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 22.

M.A. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

MAIL TRAINS' TIMING.

The following are the ho... departure of the principal ... Trains at and from ...

Punjab Mail	18 ...	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jabalpur)	12 ...	21 ...
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 ...	15 ...
Madras Mail	6 45	22 ...
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	16 15
Poona Express	13 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp	9 ...	21 ...
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	9 ...

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The clan "Mackey" left Liverpool on the morning of the 16th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here to-day (Monday).

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the "Congress House", 223, Girgaum Back Road.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE

The Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage has been removed from its Chinchpokli premises to No. 77-79 Choupaty Road.

AN INSURANCE AGENT HONOURED.

On Thursday evening at the local office of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Mr. F. S. Orford, the acting Manager of the Coy. presented Mr. Manecklal M. Dave, their Chief Agent for Gujarat and Kathiawar with a silver gilt plate and a certificate awarded by the Directors for "valuable services rendered."

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS.

All volunteers of the National, Khilafat, Khoja and various other Corps are requested to be present at the Khilafat office at 1 p.m. to-day (Monday), when they will be allotted their duty at Mussararkhana to help pilgrims who are proceeding per the s.s. "Jehangir" from the Princess Dock.

BOMBAY NATIONAL CONVENTION SAMITI.

Under the auspices of the Bombay National Convention Samiti, Dr. Annie Besant, will deliver a public lecture to-day (Monday) on the "Commonwealth of India Bill" at the Congress House, Girgaum, at 6-45 p.m. All are cordially invited to be present on the occasion.

CO-OPERATOR'S CLUB AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Dadar Cooperative Institute, Mr. A. C. Desai, Assistant Registrar Cooperative Societies, Bombay delivered a lecture on the advantages that are likely to be derived by organising a Co-operators' Club.

The lecturer pointed out that there were in Bombay over 200 Cooperative Societies having a membership of over 5,000 persons and besides these there were several others who do take very keen interest in matters relating to the working of the societies. But all these activities were confined either to their own community or locality and thus for want of a common centre and attraction they could not come together or exchange their thoughts or offer their help; and to meet this a Cooperators' Club if started would not only achieve that object, but will strengthen and develope the movement in general and create a real brotherhood among cooperators.

Mr. N. N. Menon and his few friends have undertaken to start immediately such a Club at Dadar and have promised to arrange soon a gathering of all the local cooperators as soon as its membership goes over 25.

A KHOJA WEDDING.

There was a large and brilliant gathering containing more than two thousand persons of different communities at the residence of Mr. Rahimtulla M. Chinoy on the occasion of the wedding of his daughte, Bai Zarina, with Mr. Cassam Ali Rahimtula, a brother of Mr. Hooseinbhai Rahimtulla and a nephew of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, on Thursday evening. The bungalow and the spacious garden grounds of Mr. Rahimtulla Chinoy were illuminated and tastefully decorated and the bungalow of Mr. Allana was placed at the disposal of the bridegroom and was also similarly illuminated and decorated. Mr. Rahimtulla Chinoy received congratulations and valuable presents from his numerous friends. The guests were treated to a sumptuous dinner in Indian style.

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, MAY 18, 1925.

A FLICKERING BUSINESS.

Though the Indian Coal Committee's report is not yet formally published, their main recommendations are public property. The suggestions of the Committee compose, we are afraid, an idle essay in business efficiency. While the idea of blind and drastic competition is interesting in a sphere of equal chance and real farplay, it has no meaning in a game of loaded dice. For the slump in coal and the loss of Asiatic markets, the Government of India are principally responsible. The embargo on the export of coal enabled our competitors to secure connections which formerly belonged to India. We have often felt that certain clique-bosses moving in the Simla orbit hoped for a disruption of aims between Bombay and Calcutta; but Bombay has repeatedly made it clear that she is in favour of the support of the coal industry. If the rumoured substance of the Noyce Committee's report is correct, we can only express our sense of disappointment. They do not seem to have appreciated the importance of fiscal competition from abroad nor realised the intense co-operation of the South African Government in the capture of the Indian market. No good coin come out of confabulations until the Government reduce rail-freight to pre-war level and impose a duty on imported coal equivalent to the advantages furnished to it by our foreign competitors. In the early part of 1924, an attempt was made by certain Calcutta merchants to popularise Indian coal in Bombay. Combined action was attempted in Calcutta and a medium quality of Indian coal was offered in competition with Natal coal at reasonable and attractive rates, but the South African Government acted in the spirit of effective co-operation and the pace could not be kept. African coal dropped in price so that it could undercuote Indian coal by two rupees per ton while the trade was being supported by the Union Government with a bounty of Rs. 3-4 per ton.

Natal coal is being sold in India at an advantage, and if the Government are anxious to restore Indian trade they have to recognise South Africa as a competitor and put forward counter-vailing protection for the safety of Indian trade. While political considerations support sound sentiment, the Government of India and their Committee have been inclined to detect the faults of internal production and exaggerate them as the fatal obstacle to export recovery. We think that the whole attitude is wrong and that there is no purpose in working up inter-provincial jealousy. The trait of local asperity is, however, ominous and clear. When the Legislative Assembly passed a resolution in favour of a counter-vailing duty against bounty-fed coal, provincial jealousies were lathered up in vain opposition. The sentiment expressed in the Assembly was unequivocal but the Assembly is regarded by Government as a slight and inconsequential organ of opinion. As far as Bombay is concerned, we have been steady in the support of Bengal trade, but the co-operation of the South African Government in the marketing of coal has been equally tenacious and resourceful. In the earlier part of 1924, the coal sent to Bombay by sea from Calcutta could withstand Natal coal in quality and price, but the effort was short-lived because South African sellers under-quoted Indian fuel, and Natal agents adopted Fabian methods for the discomfiture of Indian traders. The under-quoting exasperated the Calcutta coal combine, but nothing could be done against the scientific penetratiton of Natal which was all through supported by fiscal patronage. Indian coal could not face the competition, although on fair terms the market could be tilted in favour of the indigenous material; but the Government of India followed a step-motherly policy, and while pretending to introduce a rebate on exported coal ignored the importance of the home-market. If the term home-market could be spelt with a capital H the story would have been different, but as the problem is one of internal production nothing has been done except the manipulation of evidence by interested parties before the Noyce Committee. We mean the evidence about the feasibility of cheap pit-mouth costs at which the actual producers of coal still dwell in surprise.

In India obvious questions of trade are switched on to a chain of Committees. The case against the cotton excise duty is clear as crystal. A losing industry is compelled to pay a capital levy to the profit and entertainment of foreign competitors. While the injustice of it is patent, professors of platitude declare that the matter should be referred to the Tariff Board! Imagine that estimable and precarious body investigating the intent of foul play in the abstraction of a hundred crore of rupees to the advantage of Lancashire. But it is considered reasonable to investigate hackneyed facts and report upon the obvious. Almost in the same line, the Coal Committee pretend that "no statistical case could be made out for reducing railway charges on coal". The rebate on foreign coal is advanced by 12½ per cent, but what is it against intense competition in Colombo and Singapore? It is a meagre, grudging and insincere gesture in front of which the mere abolition of the coal transportation officers has no effective influence. The Union Government is fighting against initial disadvantages. If India had a free hand she would mobilise support for all her industries but because of her weakness, a fundamentally sound trade like Raniganje and Jherria coal is being driven from pillar to post. It is being penalised, while the Government are engaged in vain posturings. Underselling is the preface of destruction. The story of our piece-goods trade is an apt illustration. As far as Bombay is concerned, we have taken the lesson and advocated full support to the coal industry. The Government have drifted in the mood of lax consideration while definite, exclusive action has been necessary. Puny reports will do the trade no good; for while the medicine comes from Irak the man bitten by the snake may die.

EGYPT.

In the course of a series of articles which he has been contributing to the "Manchester Guardian" Mr. Arthur Ransom, recently the Special Commissioner of that paper in Egypt, recalls an incident which throws a flood of light on the recent British attitude towards Egyptian freedom. He writes: "An Egyptian who was present gives me the following account of the event which led to the first deportation, which did much to consolidate Zaghloul's position. "A number of members of the delegation were invited by a certain British general to meet him. He kept us waiting, eager to state our case. When he came in he did not salute us in any way, but remained silent for about two minutes and then said, 'You men have been talking against the Protectorate. understand that the Protectorate is to remain for ever. If you talk against it any more you will find yourselves in prison. Now go.' Zaghlul tried to speak, but the general cut him short. 'You were not called here to discuss. Get out.' And he waved us towards the door." I have not had an opportunity of hearing the general's version of the story, but my Egyptian informant is a moderate-minded man, and his account probably does not overstate the painful impression made on the delegates, especially as it had been generally understood that the Protectorate was a temporary war measure, and not a permanent thing. Anyhow, Zaghloul had scored his first point. He had been cut short by the general. His second followed immediately. The delegates, unable to believe that Great Britain would approve of their treatment, went off and sent a long telegram to Mr. Lloyd George. Four of them were promptly deported." The events that have happened since Zagloul's deportation have been a constant reminder to the Egyptian people that whatever else happens, including even the recognition of Egyptian independence, "the British Protectorate is to remain for ever," that no opposition to this protectorate will be tolerated and that, as Zaghloul Pasha found in his conversations with the Labour Premier, there will be no discussion whatever on the subject. Field Marshal Allenby has, during the last five years, loyally followed this policy of dictation and intimidation of which the object has been to keep Egypt in the leading strings of England in order to safeguard her imperial interests.

It was in the pursuit of this policy that Lord Allenby delivered his notorious ultimatum to Zaghloul, with great display of military force, after the Stack murder when a deplorable deed of violence by a few fanatics was exploited by British politicians in order to tighten the strangle-hold on Egypt and virtually to annex the Soudan. After the proclamation of February 1922 which granted independence to Egypt with reservations that reduced it to a sham, the Egyptian people, with Zaghloul as their leader, worked the constitution with a view to secure a final settlement by negotiations. But British imperialists had no intention of resorting to reasonable methods of negotiations. They regarded Egypt as part of their imperial heritage. The attitude of even a Labour Premier showed how wide apart was the practice of British Labour from its profession of sympathy with Egyptian aspirations. The Conservatives, however, had never disguised their view of the relationship of Egypt to the Empire. It was due to their influence that the Milner report was rejected by Mr. Lloyd George's Coalition Cabinet. When they came back to power a few months ago, they took the first opportunity of reminding the Egyptians of the place they occupied in the Empire. Their handling of the Egyptian situation after the Stack murder left the world in no doubt about their policy. Egypt must be held in subjection, "the Protectorate must remain for ever" and British statesmen would care as little for world opinion, as did Mussolini in his treatment of Greece in 1923, even if thereby its suspicion of Britain's loyalty to the League of Nations being hypocritical was confirmed. If the Egyptian people wanted independence, the independence must be of the type "made in England" that is, the rulers of Egypt must be rulers selected by the agents of Downing Street. As Zagloul Pasha wants genuine independence, British policy during the last two years has been directed towards breaking him and destroying his hold over his countrymen. The dissolution of the last Parliament had no other aim. In fact, Mr. Arthur Ransom, no very sympathetic critic of Zaghloul's methods, makes this quite clear when writing about Zewar Pasha's use of dissolution, he says this weapon is being "used for a definite purpose, the destruction of the Zaghloulist majority and, that enterprise once declared, those who have set their hands to it must, for their own sakes, stop at nothing to accomplish it." The dissolution of Parliament twice for the same reason, namely, that its composition was not acceptable to Downing Street, was a violation of the Constitution granted by England herself. But the cynical act of high-handedness was, of course, quite in keeping with the imperial records of England. As though this shame has not been flagrant enough, the electorate is to be restricted by limiting the franchise to those who pay a certain amount of taxes and have a certain standard of education, with proportionately higher standards for Parliamentary candidates—the intention of course, being that this limited electorate will return a Parliament which will be amenable to dictation by the agents of British imperalism through a puppet Prime Minister.

While thus the policy of dragooning the Egyptian people into accepting a view of their own interests coinciding with that of those who command the army that garrisons Cairo, remains the same, there is a change in the instrument through which it is to be carried out. Sir George Lloyd has at last realised his ambition of becoming the High Commissioner of Egypt. Sir George Lloyd is reputed to have a first hand acquaintance with Near East questions and a deep sympathy with Muslim aspirations. Will he strike a new path by a fresh orientation of Britain's Egyptian policy, that is, by discarding the comforting but baneful delusion to which Sir Valentine Chirol referred in a recent letter to the London "Times", that Zaghloul and his Wafd have represented nothing but a small minority of desperate agitators whose machinations hitherto prevented any genuine expression of Egyptian opinion, and by opening negotiations with Zaghloul as the accredited leader of his people? Or will he continue the Allenby policy of destroying Zaghloul's hold on the people and seek a one-side settlement signed by puppets of his own creation? We trust and hope he will not continue that policy. But his Indian record does not encourage the hope. His advertised sympathy with the wrongs of the Islamic world did not prevent him from prosecuting the two most powerful leaders of the Khilafat agitation and seeking to repress the agitation itself in several other ways. His solicitude for the Reform scheme did not prevent him, according to the testimony of one of his Indian colleagues, from truncating it and defeating its aims. There can be no satisfactory settlement of the Egyptian problem without an authentic gesture of abdication on the part of Britain and, consequently, of her representative in Egypt, the High Commissioner. If his "reign" in Bombay has brought one fact more vividly in relief than another it is this that Sir George Lloyd's love of power for himself is as unbounded as his sympathy with the aspirations of the people under his charge are profuse and one shudders to imagine what the Egyptian people have in store as a result of maniacal projects of "development" of their rich country which may emanate from his fertile brain.

Notes of the Day.

Glorious Winter.

At the age of 77, Sir Surendranath Banerjea has resumed the editorship of the "Bengalee," the paper of his creation. It is an event in Indian journalism because he replaces Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, another aged veteran, of conspicuous talent, and Surendranath represents the effort of the Moderates to recover lost ground. In a preparatory article, he bemoans the introduction of unfair methods in public life and blames Mr. C. R. Das for the alleged degradation. If Sir Surendranath reads his "Reminiscences" he will find the same rhythm of reaction and renewed masterfulness, the same manner of anti-Indian acerbity. His salaaming gesture to the whole world is no more effective than the reputed offer to Pundit Nehru for the law-membership and the chance of office of Mr. C. R. Das. The two particular jobs could have been acquired by them long, long ago. This is no gesture of friendliness because it is no better than mean clap-trap. Sir Surendranath's re-entry into public life is like Gladstone's fourth ministry, which unfortunately was a failure. The average span of life in India is twenty-four and there are many instances of Indians of intellect dying before their *shashipurthi*. Gokhale and Abdul Rasul died early in their fiftieth year, and it is a pleasure to see Sir Surendranath Banerjee coming on the arena like a giant refreshed. He has an intellect of vital power, but we are afraid of his capacity to talk of anything above the glories of the past.

The Political Situation in Spain.

Has Spain already got tired of the military dictatorship of General Primo de Rivera? According to a correspondent of the "Deutsche Zakunft" who writes from Madrid to that paper reviewing the political situation in Spain as it was developing itself by Eastern time, King Alphonso would like to get out of the clutches of the military dictator, if only he could. He would like to reign as a constitutional monarch with the help of a new elected Cortes, if only he were certain that affairs in Morocco would make people in Spain rally round to the idea that the military government of Spain has not been an unmixed blessing. It has certainly kept in check the fierce passions of party strife, but it is doubtful if it will effectually assure better economic conditions for Spain. The dictator himself is inclined to be anxious to go back to civil government, as he knows that the military juntas, the groups of officers on whose support he could hitherto count, are rather envious now that he and he alone can pose as the saviour of Spain. Some weeks ago, a great national movement was inaugurated in Spain, called the *Union Patriotica*, an organisation which everybody who was willing to work for "Church and King" could join. General Primo de Rivera encouraged its formation with a patriotic speech, and it has greatly attracted the masses. Anti-clericalists, internationalists, and syndicalists are however, debarred from it, and it is feared that these latter will provide a turbulent parliamentary opposition, the moment the elections for a new Cortes are allowed and constitutional government is in force. The return to such government will be watched with great interest.

OUR CURRENCY PROBLEM.

(BY B. F. MADON.)

II*

(A detailed examination of the defences officially put forward of Government's Currency Policy).

In the previous article I have disposed of the claim put forward by Sir Basil Blackett in his Budget speech that there were many innocent people, who had entered into contracts at prevailing rates, and that it would be "heinous injustice" to these people to allow Exchange to go back to 1s. 4d. gold. I have shown that at no time during the previous 12 months had Exchange ever been at 1s. 6d. gold. I have further shown that it was no higher than 1s. 4d. gold even as recently as September 1924, and I have also shown that all those who had made any contracts at higher rates than 1s. 4d. had every ample notice both official and non-official that current rates were not permanent.

I have then pointed out that if a change in the rate means heinous injustice to those who may have innocently entered into contracts as Sir Basil Blackett insists, then there has been far greater, far more heinous injustice to others who had entered into other contracts on the faith of the 1s. 4d. ratio and that the injustice was greater and more heinous as these other contractants had far more substantial reason for their faith in the 1s. 4d. rate and were far more innocent than the people Sir Basil seems to have in view. I will now proceed to show who these people are to whom very heinous injustice has been done.

Findings of Chamberlain Commission.

My first proposition is that in pre-war days, we were on a Gold Standard but without gold in circulation, and our Standard unit was the Sovereign, and the Rupee was token equal to one-fifteenth of the

Continued on page 10.

*Previous article appeared in our issue of 12th instant.

"Port Trust and Pilgrims."

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee has received the following letter from the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust:—

With reference to your letter dated 12th May, giving notice that at the next meeting of the Board you propose to move

"That the Chairman be requested to see that the Haj Pilgrims are given such facilities as make their embarkation comfortable and pleasant,"

I am directed to state that the following are the arrangements made by the Port Trust for embarking pilgrims:—

The Pilgrims shed on Frere Road is built on land let by the Port Trust to the Haj Committee at an extremely low concessional rent. The pilgrims and their lighter kit are examined and disinfected by the Port Health Department at this disinfection station immediately before embarkation. The pilgrim ships as a rule leave from No. 15 Berth Victoria Dock or from berths "A" to "F" Princes Dock. These berths are the most convenient and accessible for the purpose. There have been only two instances of pilgrim vessels being placed in Alexandra Dock, the reason on these occasions being that the vessel was too large for the old Docks.

Heavy baggage is landed the day before sailing. From the disinfection station the Police authorities conduct the pilgrims to the embarking berth, whereordinarily they proceed on board at once. The Dock shed adjoining the ship is cleared sufficiently to accommodate all the pilgrims and a small portion is screened off for the use of women pilgrims. Drinking water carriers are present and there is the usual collection of licensed hawkers, etc. Latrine accommodation is available but is seldom used as the pilgrims generally proceed straight on board.

It may be pointed out that as far as the Chairman is aware there is no complaint about the embarkation or landing arrangements made by the Port Trust within the Docks. The complaints as a rule have reference to the arrangements outside the Docks with which the Port Trust have no concern beyond renting land at a concessional rate for the Pilgrims shed.

The Chairman will be obliged if you will indicate in what respect you consider an improvement in the embarkation facilities would be possible. As regards your request that the Chairman should take such measures as he may think advisable in connection with the sailing of the first pilgrim ship, I am directed to say the sailing of the S.S. Jehangir—which was to have left Bombay to-day—has been postponed for reasons not known to the Port Trust. The sailing date is not yet fixed."

Mr. B. F. Bharucha has suggested certain practical steps which the Port Trust authorities may well take immediately to make the embarkation of the pilgrims comfortable. We trust there will be no lack of other suggestions from the public for the improvement of the embarkation facilities

GUY FOX IN SERBIA

ELABORATE PLOT TO KILL KING.

ALSO TO BLOW UP PALACE AND PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, May 17.

The Belgrade police report the discovery of an elaborate plot to assassinate the King and Cabinet members and to blow up the palace and Parliament. The conspiracy is attributed to seventeen foreign Communists, who have recently arrived at the capital, several of whom have been arrested in the act of discussing plans.—Reuter.

BOLSHEVIST CAMPAIGN.

INDIA ONE OF FIRST OBJECTIVES.

LONDON, May 15.

In a speech at Queen's Hall, Sir W. Joynson Hicks alluded to the Bolshevist menace and said, "We are willing to let other countries of the world live, but will not allow them to interfere with our constitution. We are bound to take notice of the Communist movement controlled from Moscow and we shall arm ourselves with power to deal effectively with that movement. We do not intend that this country should degenerate into a Communist Republic. (Cheers). We have to see that necessary steps are taken to deal with this great menace from East Russia. We are tired of the influx of men to this country who are coming here to embitter class hatred and destroy our constitution." Continuing Sir W. Joynson Hicks said, "India is one of the first objectives of the Bolshevist campaign in the East. In its main endeavour of a world revolution, the English Imperialist is aimed at. The Bolshevist object is to create a Communist party here and with the assistance of the Communists outside stir up trouble throughout our Eastern Empire and in the Labour polity of Britain."—Reuter.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN ITALY.

FREEMASONRY CONSIDERED "UNDESIRABLES."

ROME, May 17.

The Chamber has adjourned till Tuesday the vote on the bill regulating secret societies after a debate in which Sigr. Cavazzoni asked for an assurance from the Government that the measure would be directed against Freemasonry similar to the so-called secret societies and not against syndicalism.

Sigr. Mussolini said that the Freemasonry in Italy was recruited from the ranks of undesirable men and many high officials frequented the lodges and took secret instructions from them. No Government, declared Sigr. Mussolini, would tolerate a situation wherein those responsible for the administration of justice and maintenance of order should serve two masters, namely, their country and Freemasonry. He did not think that the Freemasons of the other countries would greatly object to the bill.—Reuter.

REVIVAL OF RUSSIAN INDUSTRY.

17 MILLION WORTH AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

MOSCOW, May 16.

Replying to some opposition from the industrial districts expressed at the Congress of Soviets to the scheme for increase of imports M. Dzerjinsky, Chairman of the All-Russian Council of National Economics, pointed out that the increase of machinery was unavoidable in order to effect the quickest revival of industry, whose production was approaching the pre-war level. The peasants' demand for the agricultural implements had increased to such an extent that the Soviet factories were unable to satisfy it. He added that seventeen million roubles worth of agricultural implements must be imported during the current year.—Reuter's Special Service.

"BASHFUL CHILD".

LONDON, May 15.

Romney's picture, "Bashful Child," was sold to-day to Christies for 3,000 guineas.—Reuter.

HIS NEW JOB.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD

APPOINTED HIGH COMMISSIONER OF EGYPT.

LONDON, May 15.

Sir George Lloyd has accepted the offer of the High Commissionership of Egypt in succession to Lord Allenby. The Eastbourne Unionists will consider the selection of his successor in the House of Commons tomorrow.—Reuter.

Born in 1879, Sir George Ambrose Lloyd was educated at Eton and Cambridge. Being a student of Eastern politics he travelled extensively in Burmah, India, Little Tibet, the Himalayas, Egypt, Morocco and Asia Minor. He was appointed Hon. Attache to His Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople. In 1908, he was appointed Special Commissioner for His Majesty's Government to inquire into and report upon the future of British Trade in Turkey and Mesopotamia and Persian Gulf. During the European War (1914-18) he served in Egypt, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and Persian Gulf. He represented the Unionists (West Staffordshire) in the House of Commons from 1910-18. His Governorship of Bombay (1918-23) is too fresh to require recapitulation.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

Whose appointment as High Commissioner of Egypt in place of Gen. Allenby is announced.

THE ITALIAN AVIATOR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The machine used by Vice-Colonel the Marchese de Pinedo, the Italian aviator who arrived in Bombay last week is the smallest that has covered such long distances. He has made arrangements only for spare parts not for duplicates of the machine which is without wheels and therefore, can land only on water. The flight is not intended to establish a record of rapidity but to experiment how far it is possible to go with quite normal equipment and ordinary apparatus. Alexandrette-Bagdad was already a record for a seaplane. Long and difficult was the route from Bombay to Cocanada. The seaplane—in the opinion of Marquis de Pinedo—is the most suitable apparatus even for regular transport and communication. The water surface (sea, lakes, rivers) being much larger than the solid surface—offers greater facilities for landing.

The present flight may interest India also. The route Bombay-Cocanada has not been done before by seaplane nor that from Cocanada to Calcutta and Rangoon. Marquis de Pinedo's experience will be useful to draw the attention to the opportunity of establishing quick aerial commercial connections between these three important places of India.

The present carries mests and sails to be used in case of forced descent on open sea—the two aviators have also fishery implements to save themselves save from starving if adrift in the middle of the sea. The projected route is—Cocanada, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Melbourne and then perhaps Tokio and from Tokio back to Rome—will last more than three months.

ITALIAN AVIATOR DELAYED IN RANGOON.

RANGOON, May 16.

The Italian aviator De Pinedo, who was to have left this place for Puket via Tavoy this morning, was unable to do so as the engine of the place is not in proper working order and some minor alterations are necessary. It is not definitely known when he will be able to leave.—A. P.

ITALIAN AVIATOR POSTPONES DEPARTURE.

RANGOON, May 17.

Minor alterations in the engine of the Italian aviators's seaplane having been completed Sr. De Pinedo decided to leave for Tavoy at four. When he was about to take the plane to water, the weather became suddenly so bad that he had to postpone his departure till next morning.—A. P.

I. C. S.

INDISPENSABLE BRITISH ELEMENT.

BIRKENHEAD'S ADDRESS TO INDIAN STUDENTS.

LONDON, May 16.

Lord Birkenhead in an address to the Indian students at the Glasgow University said Scotsmen in proportion to their numbers had played as great a part in the development of the Indian Dominion as any branch of the United Kingdom. It was nevertheless a fact that last year and noticeably after the war, the Scottish recruits had fallen off considerably and the number of English students had also considerably declined.

Lord Birkenhead dwelt on the possibilities offered by a career in the Indian Civil Service and mentioned the recommendation of the Lee Commission that half the number of recruits should be British. He said if the statutory responsibilities of the Secretary of State for India and Parliament for good government of India were to be adequately discharged British recruits must be obtained in that proportion. Only the best type of men were wanted. The justification for British recruits was not that they necessarily possessed an innate superiority over the Indian recruits but that they contributed something distinctive just as the Indian might be expected to contribute something which the British recruits would only attain by long residence.

SECURITY OF TENURE.

Continuing Lord Birkenhead said the qualities required for the Service were akin to those required of the University men entering business firms—general capacity, force of character and a knack for working with all kinds of men. British members of the Indian Civil Service were the main agency of Parliament in the great constitutional experiment of training India for self-government. He believed that the scope and variety of their work was greater than those of any profession with which he was at present acquainted.

Referring to the security of tenure and changes in the administration following the Commission arranged for 1929, Lord Birkenhead pointed out that the retention of the British army for the protection of India was inconceivable without a certain proportion of civil Administrators directed under the Imperial Parliament's policy upon which the use of that army depended. He was not aware of any school of Indian thought which had hitherto given indication that they were of opinion that the moment had arrived when the British army could be dispensed with by India.—Reuter.

SOP TO SWARAJISTS.

A PRESS "STUNT".

SIMLA, May 15.

It is understood that there is no truth in the statements in the "Madras Mail" about Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. C. R. Das being offered office.—A. P.

MRS. BALDWIN.

DEATH OF PREMIER'S MOTHER.

LONDON, May 16.

The death has occurred of Mrs. Baldwin, mother of the Premier.—Reuter.

PROSCRIBED URDU PAMPHLETS.

SIMLA, May 15.

Under the sea Customs Act, Government have prohibited entry into British India of the pamphlets in Urdu or in any other language entitled, "The second phase of movement for freedom of India in National Congress," "the organisation of the Congress Committee of Kabul and "The programme of the Mahabharata Swarajya Party" printed at Mahmud Rey Press, Constantinople, 1924 and signed by Obeidulla and Zafar Hassan. President and Secretary respectively of the Committee.—A. P.

AMRITSAR MUNICIPALITY.

AMRITSAR, May 15.

The newly constituted Municipal Committee of Amritsar met to-day in the town hall which was packed to suffocation. After the members had taken the oath of allegiance as prescribed by the new Act they elected Sir Gopaldas Bhandari as their president. Sir Gopaldas has been the president of the committee for the past four years. Out of the 30 members present 27 voted for him including Hindus, Mahomedans and Sikhs while no other name was proposed for the position.—A. P.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

INDIA'S SUGGESTION TO UNION GOVT.

NO REPLY YET.

Cape Town, May 15.

In the Assembly Dr. Malan, Minister of Interior, stated that Government had received a communication from the Government of India suggesting a round table conference. No reply had yet been sent. He, therefore, declined to disclose the Government's Asiatic policy, but forecasted introduction of a legislation, embodying Government's policy in it, at the end of the session, although there was no prospect of its being passed.—Reuter.

AMERICAN COTTON.

CURTAILMENT OF PRODUCTION.

NEW YORK, May 15.

A meeting of the National Council of the American Cotton Manufacturers has passed a resolution in favour of curtailment of production as the only prompt and efficient remedy for the present condition of cotton industry.—Reuter.

LEAGUE'S MOSUL COMMISSION.

REPORT NOT READY FOR JUNE SESSION.

GENEVA, May 15.

The report of the League of Nations Commission of Enquiry into the Mosul boundary dispute will not be ready for presentation at the session of the Council on 8th June owing to the necessity of co-ordinating the mass of documents that has accumulated. The report will be submitted in the September session.—Reuter.

FRENCH NOTE ON DISARMAMENT.

IN AGREEMENT WITH BRITISH STANDPOINT.

LONDON, May 16.

It is understood that the French draft notes on disarmament mentioned in yesterday's cable will reveal a close agreement with the British standpoint with the exception of a few minor points in phraseology which, it is expected, will be adjusted in time to enable the Ambassadors' Conference to forward the decisions to Germany next week.—Reuter.

OPERATIONS IN MOROCCO.

PROMINENT FRENCH AIRMAN DEAD

PARIS, May 15.

A communique from Rabat states that the French were successful in minor operations of revictualling a few posts.

The prominent French airman Major Mezergues died of wounds at Fez. Though he had previously been wounded at the outset of the operations, he had barely recovered when he was permitted, at his own request, to rejoin his squadron. He had just been appointed a Commander of the Legion of Honor.—Reuter.

AMALGAMATION OF ROYAL & INDIAN SIGNALCORPS.

LONDON, May 16.

Replying to Mr. Glyn in the House of Commons Sir Laming Worthington-Evans said the amalgamation of the Royal Corps Signals and the Indian Signal Corps had been decided upon in principle and details were being worked out. He added that the method of determining the seniority was being carefully considered with a view not to inflict any hardship on any official.—Reuter.

PRINCE VISITS RHODES UNIVERSITY

GRAHAMSTOWN, May 15.

The Prince of Wales had a rousing reception here. He started on a visit of shaking hands with 525 ex-service officers. The Prince later visited the Rhodes University and motored round the town and addressed two gatherings of coloured people.—Reuter.

MADRAS CUT OFF

CALCUTTA MAIL HELD UP

SEVERE STORM IN CIRCARS.

MADRAS, May 17.

The Calcutta Mail due to arrive in Madras at eight in the morning has not arrived upto the time of wiring (11-40 a.m.) and its movements are not known. Telephone and telegraphic communications are interrupted beyond Tenali station, 219 miles off Madras.

Stormy weather prevails in Circars. The latest news is that it has not completely abated. Information available in Madras at present is, however, scanty owing to the complete dislocation of the railway, telegraphic and telephonic communication. Madras has been completely cut off from communication with all places beyond Tenali on the M. and S. M. Railway line (Madras to Calcutta).

All trains on the branch line at Tenali have been cancelled. Roofing of bogie compartments of train on the Tenali-Raepalli Branch line has been blown off at Kolakkalur station beyond Tenali. The storm has been so severe that it blew off the roofing of the station master's and menials' quarters and threw them on the permanent way which has, consequently, been blocked.

It is expected that communication will be temporarily restored by five o'clock, tomorrow evening. All booking to the stations beyond Tenali is restricted. The Calcutta Mail is timed to leave Madras today Central Station as usual.—A. P.

MAIL HELD UP AT KRISHNA CANAL.

LATER.

Enquiries made by the Associated Press at 8-45 p.m. show that the Calcutta Mail which ought to have arrived here at eight this morning, whereabouts of which were not known here up till now is quite safe and that it is held up in the vicinity of Bezwada.

The Calcutta Mail, which left Madras last night is held up at Krishna canal. 265 miles off Madras.—A. P.

STATE RLY. EARNINGS.

CASUALTIES IN WAZIRISTAN.

SIMLA, May 16.

The total approximate gross earnings of all the State Railways for the week ending 2nd May 1925 amounted to Rs. 1,93 crores or Rs. 10 lakhs less than the figures for the correponding period of 1924-25. During the same week the total number of wagons loaded on class 1 5ft. 6 inches and 3 ft. 3" 3/8' inches gauge railways were 78254 and 48651 respectively. These were decreases of 288 and 1748 respectively over the number of wagons loaded during the previous week on class 1 5ft. 6 inches gauge railways; there were increases under grains and pulses, oilseeds, miscellaneous smalls and miscellaneous full wagons and decreases under coal and coke cotton and home line materials and stores. All the railways except the Bombay Baroda and Central India, Eastern Bengal, Great Indian Peninsula, Madras and Southern Maharatta, North Western Bengal and North Western Burma Jodhpur and South Indian showed decreases in the number of wagons loaded as compared with the figures of the previous week. The total number of wagons loaded on class 1 5 ft. 6 inches gauge railways for the week showed increases under oilseeds (608), cotton (674), miscellaneous full wagons and home line materials and stores and decreases under coal and coke and grains and pulses over the numbers loaded in the corresponding week of 1924

CASUALTIES IN WAZIRISTAN

There were four casualties sustained by the units in Waziristan district during April, none of which was due to military action. Of them there died of disease, including one British Officer, Lieut F. G. Smith and two Indian other ranks. The fourth casualty was of a British Private, F. J. Innes, who died whilst under chloroform.—A. P.

M. S. M. RLY BUDGET.

MADRAS, May 15.

The budget which has been approved for the M. S. M. Railway for the current year provides for expenditure on additional facilities of Rs. 18,200,000 and expenditure from revenue funds on the replacement of wasting assets of Rs. 99 lakhs. This included provisions for works started last year such as Arkonam, Poona, Ghorpuri and Londa remodelling and for starting a number of new works during the current year.—A. P.

NEW OFFICER IN MADRAS H. COURT

MADRAS, May 16.

The "Madras Mail" understands that proposals are being sent to the authorities concerned for sanction for the creation of a new appointment namely "Master" in the Madras High Court to deal with the large volume of quasi-judicial work which is being done by the Registrar and Dy. Registrars of the High Court and also some of the minor work which is being attended to by the Judges themselves, more particularly in the admission court.—A. P.

IS ... ITS ...

DEPUTATION FROM A...

Maulana Shaukat Ali writes under date May 17:—

Tahirul Dabbagh and another companion reach Bombay on the 18th or 19th May as a deputation from Amir Ali to the Indian Muslims to intervene and arrange peace between Amir Ali and Sultan Ibne Saud. The Khilafat Committee has received no formal information, but the deputation probably stays with the well-known Jeddah firm Messrs. Abdullah Ali Raza Company, Sitaram Buildings. We Khilafat workers will receive them at the steamer and show them every consideration and courtesy. We welcome peace in Holy Hedjaz and would do utmost for it on proper terms. When definite facts are known the Khilafat Working Committee may soon be called in Bombay.

In the recent Government communique issued from Simla on the 15th Government is shifting its ground again and plainly shows that it sides with Amir Ali and does not want Muslims to perform this year's Haj and see Hedjaz conditions with their own eyes and discuss with other brother Muslims about its future arrangement. There is no danger at Rabigh or on way. Amir Ali is beseiged at Jeddah. All his aeroplanes are destroyed by Sultan Ibne Saud's troops surrounding Jeddah on land and guarding three ports *en route* to Mecca. The coming of Tahirul Dabbagh's deputation means that the unarmed peaceful Indian pilgrims are absolutely safe, even if there was any possible danger. There are sufficient food supplies in Mecca. Meat, ghee, eggs, milk and all fruits are much cheaper than in Bombay. *Ata*, wheat, rice and sugar are comparatively dearer. The S.S. "Jehangir" has already secured over 20,000 maunds of foodstuffs as cargo. Rice, wheat, flour, sugar, tea, *dals*, ginger are sufficient to last for 6 months for pilgrims. The suffering of Hedjaz is due to money and food shortage. We beg all Muslims to send their mite day by day either to the other responsible Muslim association or to the Khilafat Office, Bombay. Donations received will be published daily in Urdu and Gujrati "Khilafat" and sent away every week by pilgrim boats.

PILGRIM SHIPS TO RABEGH.

NO PERMISSION FROM GOVT.

SIMLA, May 15.

The following communique has been issued:—The attention of Government has been called to statements in the Press that they have given permission to shipping companies to embark pilgrims for Rabegh. This is not so. Neither prohibition nor permission in this anxious matter rests with Government. Government have no legal power to prohibit the sailing of pilgrim ships so long as they conform to certain regulations for the safety and comfort of their passengers while on board. At the same time if a formal act of permission had been necessary, Government could not for very humanity, have made it, believing as they do that the risks involved in making the pilgrimage this year are abnormal. It is only their reluctance to interfere in the domain of religion that has prevented them from taking definite steps to discourage it. —A. P.

AN APPEAL FROM HEDJAZ.

(From the Central Khilafat Committee,)

BOMBAY, May 16.

Molvi Sharfuddin, a leading bookseller of Bombay received a very touching appeal from a very respectable trader of Mecca. In this letter the writer complains that unemployment in Mecca is very great and since outside world has stopped all help to the people of the Hedjaz their plight is very hopeless. It is strange that Indian Mussalmans who had been generous enough to contribute millions during wars in the Balkan and Tripoli and who had tried in every way to help The Turks after the last European War have neglected their brothers in Mecca and the Hedjaz so far. Now that the ports of Kunfida, Leith and Rabigh are open for traffic, the Indian Muslims can very easily help residents of Mecca by opening Langarkahanas (charitable distributions) there. The letter shows that previously there were two Langarkhanas, one Turkish and the other Egyptian. This Turkish Langarkhana was continued by Sheriffian regime, but on its expulsion this was closed. The Egyptian one remained closed for sometime on ac-

(Continued on next page).

...HEME.

...VT'S. INTIMATION.

LONDON, May 16.

Washigton. It transpires that the United States have taken an initiative in seeking a general refunding arrangement with all the principal wardebtors of America. It is iclicated that the United States Government have virtually circularised their debtors including France, Italy, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania, Greece, Jugo-Slavia, Esthouia and Latvia expressing the opinion that time has come to strike a general balance. Russia is the only debtor-nation which has not been addressed as it does not possess a Government recognised by the United States. Furthermore, the French Government has been informed that the United States will be pleased if the French debt commission were sent to America. It is possible that M. Caillaux will come personally to Washington.—Reuter.

WHY HE REFUSED TO STAND AS CANDIDATE.

MR. S. S. IYENGAR EXPLAINS.

MADRAS, May 15.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar in a statement to the Press explains his position in refusing to stand as a candidate at the forthcoming bye-election to the local Legislative Council in spite of the requests of the Swarajist party in Madras. He says "One single election victory for the Swarajya party at a bye-election does not appeal to me. Having regard to the composition and the atmosphere of the present local Council I do not believe that if I enter it at this stage I shall be able without the help of a large disciplined party of Swarajists to do anything to further the programme of the Party. I shall have only about a dozen Swarajist friends to work with me, but being in a minority they have been so far unable to control the policy of opposition in any effective manner and to further the programme and policy of the Swarajya Party. Not only does the non-Swarajist majority in the opposition not accept the programme of the Swarajya party, but many of the united nationalists are adherents to a policy which is undistinguishable from that of the Ministerialists. Excluding the Swarajists the united nationalists as a party or many of them are frankly anxious to displace the present ministry and to form a ministry themselves. In this state of things, as belonging to a party pledged to the non-acceptance of office and no real understanding having in spite of the efforts been arrived at between the Swarajya party and the United Nationalists and myself holding strong views on the futility of one-sided coalitions and as I do not expect non-Swarajist members of opposition to work with me on many questions I would request my Swarajist friends to accept my decision not to stand". Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar is confident of a thumping majority in the next general elections for Swarajya party and prefers to wait till then.—A. P.

FRANCE AND INTER-ALLIED DEBTS.

PARIS, May 15.

The Council of Ministers has entrusted M. Briand and M. Caillaux with the task of studying the problem of the settlement of inter-allied debts.—Reuter.

INCREASE IN GERMAN PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

LONDON, May 16.

Berlin.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day adopted the presidential Estimates providing for an increase of the President's salary to 60,000 marks and his expenses to 120,000 marks.

The Communists opposed the proposal and the Socialists abstained from voting. —Reuter.

ATTENDANCE AT WEMBLEY.

LONDON, May 16.

It is officially announced that the attendance at Wembley up to Friday night was 3,50,000 compared with 320,000 in the first six days last year, the latter period having included the Cup Final day. Therefore it is evident that the attendance this year has hitherto greatly increased.

KING'S 2ND VISIT DURING WEEK

Favoured by beautiful weather, crowds poured in at Wembley all day long. The King and Queen accompanied by the Crown Prince of Norway paid their second visit to the Exhibition within the week. There Majesties dined at the Wembley Garden Club and were enthusiastically welcomed. Toda'y attendance numbered 99,252.—Reuter.

AIRMEN ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

LONDON, May 15.

In the House of Commons in reply to a question Sir Samuel Hoare said the numbers of the air Force officers accidentally killed in 1922, 1923 and 1924, were as follows:—British Isles 20, 20 and 29; Iraq 7, 2 and 8; India 4, 4 and 7 respectively.—Reuter.

PREVAILING TRADE. PARALYSIS

RESULT OF CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE POLICY

INDIAN CHAMBER'S FRESH WARNING TO SIMLA.

The following telegram was sent by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy on the 15th instant.

"Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber desire to draw attencion of Government to the highly unsatisfactory and undesirable results of Government's currency and exchange policy as accentuated lately. Despite favourable trade balances and large imports of gold monetary stringency continues to an exasperating degree further handicapping commerce and industry at this critical juncture. First class Banks are borrowing in the neighbourhood of six per cent. for the monsoon period usually recognised as the slackest period of the year instead of importing funds as they would if India had an automatic currency. As a result of wrong policy persisted in by Government principally with a view to secure exchange profits in the Budget gold imports contribute to monetary stringency instead of relieving same as such imports naturally should do. This stringency has now spread in to remote corners of the country and has paralysed buying power in wholesale, as well as retail trade and has brought about an unprecedented depression in trade and industry and threatens to seriously effect even Government revenues. Committee desire respectfully to repeat their previous warning to Government that the present policy of keeping on statue a deed, an ineffective ratio is bearing its worst fruits making the position daily more serious.—Phiroze C. Sethna, President Inchamba."

OUR CURRENCY PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 8).

Sovereign although allowed to circulate as unlimited legal tender.

I know this propostition will be slowly disputed by Goforument spokesmen, because they have been assiduously putting forward the proposition that the 1s. 4d. rate was merely a matter of convenience, and that there was nothing sacred about it, and that it was open to us to-day to adopt any other ratio that may seem most convenient, and by implication they would ask us to believe that such change may be made every few years if it appears desirable. It is, therefore, necessary to once more emphasize the findings of the Royal Commission of 1913, which was presided over by Mr. Austin Chamberlain and of which Sir Basil Blackett himself was the Secretary.

The following are some findings:—

1. That the history of the 15 years ending with 1913 had shown that the Gold Standard had been firmly secured in India (para 223 IV.)

2. That the Indian system was a Gold Standard supported by gold in Reserve and with currency in internal use composed mainly of rupees and notes (para 50)

3. That the Rupee was a token passing at a value above its intrinsic value and at the same time was unlimited legal tender. It was however, not practicable to even consider the limitation of the amount for which the Rupee was legal tender. (para 66.)

4. That the Indian Act XXII of 1899 making the Sovereign and the half sovereign legal tender throughout India at 15 Rs. to the £ was the only statutory provision for the rating of the rupee at 1s. 4d., and had the effect of providing *a statutory means of preventing the rupee from rising above the par of* 1s. 4d. *para* (21) (This cannot have been merely a convenient rate as is now claimed, because they here talk of the par of excange).

5. That except for one temporary fall to below specie point for a brief period during the crisis of 1907-08 the rupee has remained fixed at the par of 1s. 4d. ever since (1898). (para 20).

(Note the words "par" and specie points")

6. That the reserve of coined rupees in India was needed in order to prevent the possibility of the exchange value of the rupee going over 1s. 4d. (para 30).

7. That they favoured absolute discretion being left to the Secretary of State as to the amount of drafts or the rate at which they are sold, provided it was within the Gold Points (paras 184-186 and 223).

8. That the price of 1s. 4 1/8d. for Council Bills approximates to the normal gold Export Point from London to India. (para 33).

(Note the words "gold Points". If the rupee was not really a gold standard unit, how could there have been any gold points?)

All the above are definite findings of the Chmberlain omission and definitely point to what the Rupee represented in terms of gold. The Fowler Committee had expressed the opinion that "the habit of the hoarding did not present such practical difficulties as to justify a permanent refusal to allow India to ... normal accompaniment of a Gold Standard, viz. a gold Currency." However, this was refused to India, and this country was compelled to be satisfied with what is commonly known as the Gold Exchange Standard. The objections of those who protested were airily brushed aside by the Chamberlain Commission. They say (in para 66) "there is the argument that without gold in active circulation, India's Currency System must remain a "managed" system it being implied that a managed system is a bad system. The ideal with which this managed system is contracted seems to be the system of the United Kingdom where fresh supplies of the only unlimited legal tender coins the sovereign and the half sovereign can be obtained at will by any one that takes gold to the mint for coinage." In our opinion this contract is of no value. There does not appear to us to be any essential difference between the power to import sovereigns at will and the power to have gold coined into sovereigns in India."

Similarly in reply to demands for an automatic currency and a mint to provide the same, they once more say that "the ide that such a Mint would give India an "automatic" currency in any sense, which is not true of the existing power to import sovereigns at will appears to us to be wholly without foundation".

It will be clear from all that I have quoted from the findings of the Chamberlain Commission, that we had been put on the gold standard, that there was provision for export and import of currency at gold Points, and that there was provision for automatic supplies of additional currency whenever same became necessary. It will also be clear that the Rupee was one-fifteenth of the sovereign. It was in terms of this coin that all contracts got adjusted when we went over to the gold Standard in 1895 and it was in terms of this coin that all further contracts were made, and *it is all such contracts that the Government's action in raising Exchange has modified in favour of the creditor.* In this category come:

All long term debt contracts or Promissory Notes all mortgages or Debenture Debt all leases of rural or urban property all survey settlements of land revenue which either originated or were renewed in this period (1895-1915.)

We do not know the extent of the engagements of those "innocent" parties to whom the Finance Member thought "heinous injustice" would be done if we went back to 1s. 4d. gold, but I can give my readers some idea of the size of some of these other engagements and leave it to them to judge which interests the Government ought to safeguard if "heinous injustice" is to be avoided.

Long Term Debt Contracts,

By far the most considerable of such contracts are those relating to the indebtedness of our Agricultural population, which is notoriously deeply submerged in debt. It is very difficult to say what the exact extent of this indebtedness is, and I personally feel that we shoud not be far wrong in putting it at 1000 crores of rupees (However I do not wish to be charged with unnecessary exaggeration of my case, and will content myself with a quotation from "The Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt" by Mr. Malcolm L. Darling of the Punjab Civil Service. This is what he says at page 17 of the abovementioned work:—

"It would be a matter of highest interest if the agricultural debt of the Punjab could be compared with that of other provinces; but, in spite of all that has been written on the subject, so little is known about indebtedness in India that the only provincial figure available for the purpose is Sir Frederick Nicholson's for Madras. In 1895 he estimated the total rural debt of the province at 45 crores, and on the basis of this estimate Sir Edward Maclagan reckoned in 1911 that the total agricultural debt of British India was roughly 300 crores. We are likely to arrive at a more correct estimate if we take as our basis the Punjab figure of to-day rather than the Madras figure of nearly 30 years ago. The Punjab figure (90 crores) is 19 times the land revenue of the province. Applying this multiple to the land revenue of British India (including Burma), we get a debt of 674 crores. There is, however, reason to believe that the Punjab is more highly indebted than most other parts of rural India. Various things suggest this; for instance the comparative tables given above (pp. 6 and 9); the number of money-lenders, which in proportion to population is three times as great in the Punjab as in the rest of British India, and the special legislation that has had to be passed to protect the cultivator against the money-lender. Instead, therefore, of taking a multiple of 19 it will be safer to take one of 17. This gives a total of 603 crores. The amount is probably higher, as, wherever, there is a permanent settlement, land revenue is on a much lower scale than elsewhere; nor does the land revenue figure taken for British India include land revenue enjoyed by assignees, though it does in the case of the Punjab. Further, if we apply the Punjab figure in terms of population we get a total of 1,080 crores, for the rural population of the Punjab is only one-twelfth of that of British India. Very tentatively, therefore, we may say that the total rural debt of British India, with its population of 247 millions, is not less than 600 crores or £400 millions."

It will be seen that Mr. Darling puts the total rural debt of British India alone at not less than 600 crores or £400 millions. Twisting the Exchange up to even 1s. 6d. as it now stands means that the cultivating classes will be compelled to find £450 million i.e. £50 million more or its equivalent in commodities in order to fulfil this debt if they ever repay it. However, that is not the whole story. Whatever the debt and whatever it is to be repaid, interest on it has to be met year by year. What the average rate could be is again very difficult to say, but Mr. Darling's remarks at page 217 of the same book are instructive. He says:—

"Rates of interest ordinarily vary with the amount of money available and with the risk incurred in lending it. In India, before British rule, money can never have been plentiful, and the risk in lending it must always have been great. This risk lay in the poverty of the borrower and the insecurity of the harvest. In case of default the cultivator had little that could be seized, and by custom his land was virtually malienable. Repayment depended entirely upon the harvest and if a series of harvests failed, it might well be impossible. Rates of interest, therefore, have always been high compared with western Europe. In ancient India, as we have seen, they varied from 16 to 60 per cent. Prior to British rule, the common rate was 25 per cent. for cash and 50 per cent. for grain. These rates continued for a generation later, but as money became more plentiful and agriculture less insecure 18¾ per cent came to be generally adopted for cash and 25 per cent. for grain. In districts like Jullundhur and Lyallpur, where there was a plethora of money, the cash rate fell to 12 and even 6 per cent conversely, in the more backward districts it did not fall at all. In the last three years, however, owing to general scarcity of money in rural areas—so great this year (1923) that loans even against jewellery were some times refused—the rates have risen abruptly, a change accentuated in the central Punjab by the difficulty experienced in recovery, and in the less secured districts by the drought of 1920-21. In some areas rates have actually doubled, and in at least one district (Hazara) they rose over 50 per cent.

"These rates are for unsecured loans, and by no means hard and fast in their application."

Such little experience as I have of the rates charged in the Co-operative movement makes me feel that the average rate on rural indebtedness of all kinds both secured and unsecured cannot be under 15 per cent., and perhaps it is a good deal higher. But, again, in order to avoid any charge of exaggeration, I shall take it at only 10 per cent. per annum. On 600 crores this means an annual charge of at least 60 crores, that the rural population has to bear in the shape of interest. Twisting Exchange up from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. means that this rural population must find 12 1/2 per cent. more in the shape of commodities to cover this interest charge, and would mean that commodities worth at least 7½ crores more has to be found than would otherwise be the case in order to meet the above interest charge of 60 crores year by year.

The next thing similarly affected by this twist in exchange is all mortgages of private property and all Debenture Debt which is mortgage of Joint-stock property and which may have been entered into during the period when our official rate was still 16d. gold. I am unable to get together data to show what this would amount to, but taking into consideration all mortgages of urban property and all mortgages of the property of the non-agricultural population and including Joint-stock Company Debentures I do not think there will be any exaggeration in putting the total for the whole of India at another 200 crores minimum.

The next very large group of contracts are leases of property or contracts for tenancy or occupancy rights. All these people are forced to pay 12½ per cent more every year in terms of gold or commodities for the rent named in the original contracts.

The last group of contracts are the contracts by which land revenue is fixed on agricultural land. This, I believe, is settled for a period of 30 years, and the Government was the creditor under all these contracts, and was entitled to a fixed number of rupees during the period of the settlement. Each of these rupees meant 7.53 grains of gold or its equivalent and Government by twisting exchange up as it has done to-day is extracting 12½ per cent more out of all those who have to pay land revenue or rent of a kindred nature.

(To be continued).

JOURNALIST ACQUITTED IN APPEAL.

AGRA, May 16.

Pandit Narayan Datt Sharma Kashyap, journalist, of Sultanpura, Agra was convicted by Mr. Joseph, Honorary Magistrate of Agra Cantonment under section 184 of the Cantonment Act. He immediately filed an appeal in allowing which and in acquitting him the appellate court characterised Mr. Joseph's conviction of the accused as "irregular and unwarranted". Pandit Narayan Datt has now served the Secretary of State for India with a notice for damages through his counsel Mr. Anhiya Lal, High Court vakil. —A. P.

LALA LAJPATRAI AT CAWNPORE.

CAWNPORE, May 17.

Lala Lajpat Rai arrived here this morning and was received by national workers and others. Lala Lajpat Rai will receive a Municipal address to-day after which he will address a public meeting under the auspices of the Mazdoor Sabha.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Owing to a sudden attack of diarrhoea, Mr. S. Satyamurti, M. L. C. of Madras, who was to have left for England on Friday by the s. s. "Aquileija" has been compelled on medical advice to put off his departure for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Travers arrived at Government House, Mahableshwar, on Friday.

Mahatma Gandhi and party arrived at Dacca yesterday from Comilla. On his Mahatmaji was presented with an address by the merchants' community at Narayangang. He laid the foundation stone of the local National Medical College Hospital. As the Mahatma looked very much tired, some functions had to be curtailed. He was to have received several addresses in the evening.

HAJ AND GOVT.

(Continued from previous page)

count of the hostilitis between Egypt and the Sheriffian Government, but it was reopened in 42 Hijra but since 15th Shaban last it has also been closed as its money is in Jeddah and cannot be received here. Even well-to-do people of Mecca who used to distribute charities are unable to do so, the Trust money of Haran Shareef remained with Sheriff's Government with the result that the servants of the Holy Place have received no pay. Even Zubida Canal needs repairs. Under the circumstances it is incumbent on pious Indian Muslims to try to help the poor people of Mecca by all possible means. This help may be sent either through any Muslim Association or reliable private sources. Molvi Sharfuddin gives a list of the following respectable Indians in different places for collection of the relief funds for Mecca.

Bombay:—Abdullahbhai Abdulkadir, Nagdevi Street; Shaikh Saleh Ibraim Alfazal Bombay 11. Abdussamad Ahmed Misri, Bombay 3; Mohd. Umarchandbhoy Bombay 3, Haji Abdul Razak Haji Haroon Memon Mohalla.

Calcutta:—Haji Mohd. Salim Khanji, Ezra Street; Haji Abdul Latif Haji Ahmed & Sons 68, King's Street; Haji Mohd Rafi, 80 Colotoola Street.

Lucknow:—Haji Murtuzakhan Haji Istefa Khan Karkhana Itra. Haji Mohd. Kamil firm of Hafiz Allah Baksh Faizbaksh Prachagali.

Madras:—Haji Abdul Aziz Pasha Co.

Rangoon:—Mummo Brothers, 255 Dalhousie Street.

Karachi:—Haji Abdulghani & Co.

Delhi:—Haji Alijan, Chandni Chauk.

This list is not exhaustive and every Muslim is free to send by any trustworthy source his mite for the help of the people of Mecca. Maulana Shaukat Ali is trying to find out a reliable, and trustworthy means for helping our brother of Medina also the population of which has dwindled from 60,000 to 8 000 and have asked Sultan Ibne Saud the possibility of the pilgrims visiting Holy Medina. Any information received in this behalf will be at once communicated to the Mussalmans through the Press.

LETTERS FOR MECCA.

TO BE SENT WITH KHILAFAT WORKERS.

The Secretary Central Khilafat Committee, writes:—

As people here are anxious to know the welfare of their relatives in Hedjaz for practically no letters were received from Mecca this year owing to the blockade of Jeddah. Maulana Shaukatali has arranged that persons desirous of sending private letters to their relatives in Mecca may send them safely through persons going on behalf of the Khilafat Committees. Persons taking advantage of this facility must send those letters by post to the office of the Central Khilafat Committee of India Bombay 9 to avoid any useless suspicion. Molvi Qameruhmed, B.A., LL.B., Joint Editor of the Khilafat Daily sails on 19th May by S. S. Jehangir. He will take with him all letters thus received by that time. The Khilafat Committee has arranged to send one Khilafat worker with each pilgrim ship. Such private letters if received by post will be safely sent to destination throughout the pilgrim season.

RIFFIAN VICTORY.

UNIVERSAL PRAYER ON FRIDAY.

Maulana Sahukatali has sent the following letters to the Mutawallis and Pesh-Imams of all the Juma mosque in Bombay:—

"You are aware that the Riffians under Amir Abdulkarim are bravely fighting for the honour and freedom of their country against the nations that are trying to occupy their country. First of all Spain occupied Riff and greatly oppressed the people. Now France is bent upon crushing the Riffians and as usual the British Government's moral support is there. We, the Indian Mussalmans in our present state can do nothing but devote and pray God Almighty for the success of Riffian brothers. The Central Khilafat Committee thereupon has fixed Friday 22nd May 1925 as the day of universal prayer and request all the Pesh-Imams to offer prayers after Juma service for the success of Riffian brothers."

MAHATMAJI AT COMILLA.

COMILLA, May 16.

Mr. Gandhi had a number of engagements in Comilla. He attended a public meeting yesterday and asked those present to put on khaddar according to their promise in a resolution in the Congress. Subsequently he visited Abhoy Ashram and performed the opening ceremony of the hospital building. He will attend to-day ladies' meeting and will leave in the evening for Dacca which he will reach to-morrow. —A. P.

PERIY'R DAM.

OOTACAMUND, May 16.

A press communique issued this noon says:—Reports have recently appeared to the effect that the Periyar dam is in an unsafe condition. These reports are due to the fact that the earth slips in the hill on which the dam abuts at the side of the surplus channel. Plans of work show however that the dam was built into solid rock and that it is therefore quite safe. Estimates for protective work which were called for last December have been sanctioned, funds allotted and orders issued for the immediate execution of the necessary works. Burrowings are also being made to ascertain exactly the condition of the rock. —A. P.

TARAKESWAR MOHUNT.

"A MAN OF WEAK WILL"

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

CALCUTTA, May 16.

In ordering the appointment of a receiver for the custody and administration of all the properties attached to the Tarakeswar shrine Mr. P. De, District Judge, in the course of his judgment said: "The fact is the Mohunt has been away from Tarakeswar and even now is an occasional visitor and he has proved himself to be a man of weak will who could be bullied into an illegal and improper compromise. He has abused his position as a trustee and betrayed the trust. He is in an exceptionally difficult position and is likely to commit still graver acts of mismanagement and greater wrong to the properties. He claims the bulk of the properties to be his private or personal properties. The plaintiffs pointed out that the Mohunt before he joined the religious sect was a person of no consequence. Yet since he became the Mohunt he acquired considerable properties. The fact that some of these properties though they really belonged to him stand in the name of other persons goes to show that he himself is not sure as to his competency as Mohunt to acquire and enjoy personal properties."

Referring to the settlement arrived at between the Mahunt of Tarakeshwar and Mr. C. R. Das and the other members of the Swaraj Party which resulted in the withdrawal of the Satyagraha volunteers from Tarakeshwar, the District Judge observed:—I have gone through the petition of compromise. A cut and dried scheme was prepared in which certain parties improperly obtained certain advantageous terms and an attempt was made on the Court to induce it to give its sanction to the unfair arrangement. The actual results which followed the compromise are well-known and prove that the Mahunt's abdication and compromise with a certain party who probably are not interested in the trust and who remained on the background was contingent on the happening of certain events, but was complete and unconditional.—A. P.

TERRIFIC MINING EXPLOSION.

200 MINERS MISSING.

LONDON, May 16.

Two hundred miners are missing as a result of a terrific explosion in a Dorsfeld mine near Oortmund where 500 miners were employed in the pits. Hitherto only 500 including 18 injured have reached the surface.

LATER.

The explosion was due to the blowing up of a store of explosives in one of the pits and gases reaching miners. So far 5 dead and 25 injured have been recovered. Some thirty are missing.—Reuter.

GENEVA ARMS CONFERENCE

PROVISION RE ILLICIT TRAFFIC.

GENEVA, May 15.

At the Arms Conference the American delegation made a statement with regard to Article 5 of the Draft Convention associating itself with a desire to prevent illicit traffic in arms, but declaring that the control to prevent such traffic could best be excercised by the exporting and importing countries and it might be undesirable to include a provision which might be construed as authorising detention for examination of ships temporarily transiting in the territorial waters of one of the high contracting parties merely owing to suspicion that they might possibly contain consignment of arms not properly authorised as such. The provision might easily lead to abuse.—Reuter.

EXPLOSIONS IN GUNPOWDER WORKS'

LONDON, May 15.

Explosions in two press houses of gunpowder works at Faversham resulted in three workmen being killed and one injured. Hundreds had providential escapes. One victim was found in a field hundred and fifty yards away while debris was cast to a great distance. The rumble was heard at Canterbury, fifteen miles from the scene.—Reuter.

USE OF POISONOUS GAS.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

It is announced that President Coolidge favours an international agreement for the limitation of the use of poisonous gas in warfare.—Reuter

CABLE ITEMS.

Lieut.-General Nelson Miles (Washington) suddenly expired while witnessing a circus performance.—Reuter.

The Italian Chamber to-day passed the Women's Franchise Bill extending their vote in the local administrative election.—Reuter.

The King's Medal with a clasp for 1924 for the Champion shot in the military forces in India has been won by Naik Subs Singlama of the 2/2nd King Edward's Gurkha Rifles.—Reuter.

The death has occurred of Mr. Duchesne, former editor of the "Englishman".—Reuter's Special Service.

"FANTOMAS."

A scene from 13th episode of the William Fox serial "Fantomas," now being screened at the Globe Cinema.

"INDRA SABHA".

A scene from the film-drama "Indra Sabha" produced by Kohinoor Films which is being shown at the Imperial Cinema.

IRAN L

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

Sir Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw and his party of Parsis who left Bombay by the s.s. "Vasna" on Friday for Persia withthe object of acquiring first-hand knowledge of the conditions of Zoroastrians in Persia and to promote the objects of the Iran League.

MONTAGU MEMORIAL.

Mr. Pheroze Sethna reading the report of the Montagu Memorial Fund Committee at the unveiling of the late Mr. E. S. Montagu's statue in Bombay on Thursday last, under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri.

GERMANY AND THE LEAGUE.

Courtesy:—Kikeriki (Vienna).

Germany invited to take a seat on the Council of the League of Nations.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO MEET AT POONA ON 20TH JULY

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has appointed the Council Hall, Poona, as the place and 2 p.m. of the twentieth day of July 1925 as the time of the meeting of the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council.

REFRESHED MADRAS AFTER HEAVY RAIN.

MADRAS, May 15.

Madras feels much refreshed to-day after the heavy rain lasting for several hours. The day however was throughout cloudy. For the last two days the harbour had been threatened with storm and yesterday night vessels in the harbour were shifted to their moorings. Passengers and mails to the s.s. "Ekma" bound for Rangoon to-day were consequently taken in lighters since it was found unsafe to bring the vessel to the wharf. The s.s. "Sambodha" with a cargo of 19,500 cases of kerosine oil which was due to arrive in Madras harbour yesterday has not yet arrived.—A. P.

DR. BESANT AT KOLHAPUR.

SATARA, May 15.

Dr. Besant spent two days in Kolhapur in addressing several gatherings. Replying to one of the addresses presented to her she said that the great teachers of mankind were the real makers of history. The subjugation of India was not complete as India conquered her conquerors by her spiritual greatness. The League of Nations and the International Court of Justice were two God-sent agencies to find together the East and the West.

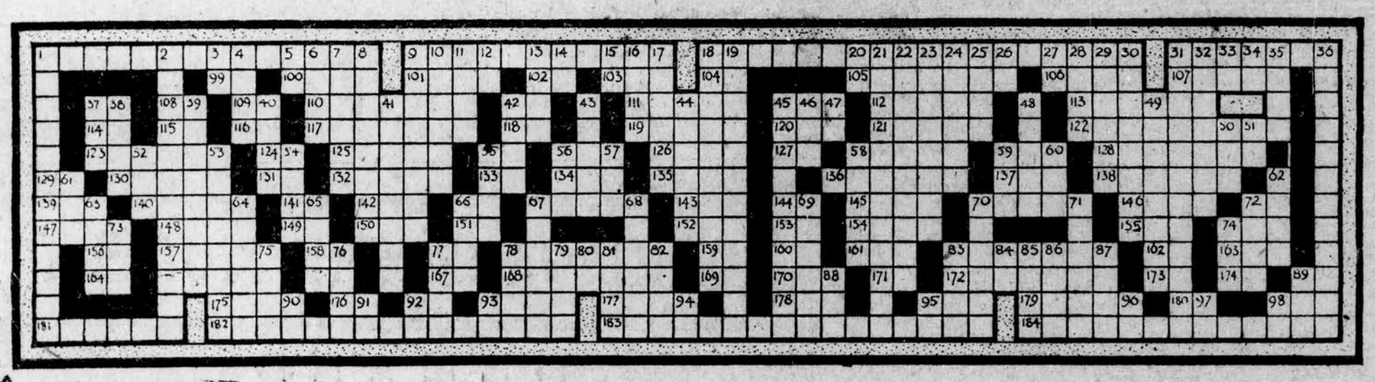
Addressing a meeting on the submerged classes Mrs. Besant deplored the treatment accorded to untouchables in many parts of India. She put in an eloquent plea for the uplift of these down-trodden classes.—A. P.

"CHRONICLE" CROSS---WORD COMPETITION. "SWARAJ"

Rs. 300/-

TO

WIN



1st prize Rs. 150
2nd prize Rs. 75
3 prizes of Rs. 25 each 75
Total .. 300

CLUES

("ab."=abbreviated. "mxd."=mixed. "sym."=symbol. "revd."=reversed. "coll."=colloquial. "init."=initials. "lat."=Latin.)

DIRECTIONS.

In each white space has to be given single letter. These letters read across (from left to right, must make up the words indicated in the horizontal clues. The letters, read downwards, must make up words suggested by the vertical clues. A black square shows where a word begins or ends. Dotted place is to be taken as black. For example No. 1 word will have 14 letters as a horizontal word and 12 letters as a vertical word No. 3 is a vertical word of 2 letters meaning "Expression of hesitancy" and so on

Cash prizes worth Rs. 300 divided as follows:

1st prize	Rs. 150
2nd prize	Rs. 75
3 prizes of Rs. 25 each	Rs. 75
Total	Rs. 300

are offered for correct solutions of our cross-word puzzles to be opened on the day following the close of entries. If no correct solutions are received the nearest will receive the prizes in order.

Only entries made on the diagram published above accompanied with 26 coupons of different numbers will be considered. There is no limit of entries. Each person may submit as many as he chooses but, of course, accompanied with the full complement of coupons.

ENTRIES CLOSE 30TH JUNE 1925.

The Editor's decision is always final and legally binding

To avoid delay and misplacement all communications must be marked in front of cover thus:—

"CROSS-WORD PUZZLE"

HORIZONTALS:

1. What every Swarajists wants soon.
9. Fortresses.
15. Apparatuses combining the polariscope with the spectroscope (omit letter "i.")
21. A rare metal found in certain yttrium minerals.
37. For example (Lat. init.)
42. A degree (init.)
45. Propose (coll.)
48. Ecclesiastical degree (init.)
56. That which goes in the horse's mouth.
58. Stone or earthenware vessel.
59. Summit.
66. Same as 118.
67. Distinguished.
70. Brings forth Young.
72. Branch of artillery (init.)
74. Drink made from juniper berries.
77. Auxiliary verb.
78. P'ant's sharp point.
83. Deportment.
89. Fall (Scotch.)
92. War Office (init.)
93. Seagirt land.
95. Everyone.
98. A track left by a wheel.
99. Same as 33 vertical.
100. A medicinal plant.
101. An equal.
102. A kind of engineer (init.)
103. Moisture.
104. Interjection.
105. Point of moon's orbit at which it is nearest the earth.
106. Buddhist tumulus for preservation of ancient relics.
107. To stretch out for (revd.)
108. What Mahatma Gandhi is (ab.)
109. Same as 108.
110. Imaginary, fanciful.
111. Woman mentioned in the book of "Ruth."
112. (Medicinally) chilliness with contraction of the skin. Stiffening of the body.
113. A knob or ball.
114. Same as 33 vertical.
115. Tellurium (sym.)
116. Interjection calling attention.
117. A permit.
118. Auxiliary verb.
119. Track.
120. Term applied to the high notes in music
121. Fire (Lat.)
122. Feet made up of three long syllables and one short.
123. Frightens. Gives notice of danger.
124. Junior military rank (ab.)
125. Part of "Carte-blanche."
126. River in Central Italy, flowing past Florence.
127. Same as 55 horizontal
128. Vitrified substances chiefly applied to the surface of metals. Used for decorating.
129. Crow's call (curtailed.)
130. Break out.
131. Preposition.
132. Having lived a longer time.
133. Diphthong.
134. Consumed.
135. Gay plumaged birds.

HORIZONTALS (*continued*):

136. First six letters of "Phonograph" (mxd)
137. Single in number.
138. A continent.
139. A short poem.
140. Stage player.
141. One of H. M.'s services (init.)
142. Name of well-known soap for washing woollens, etc.
143. Gladstone's (or Naoraji's) nickname (init. mxd.)
144. Same as 33 vertical.
145. Last four vowels (mxd.)
146. Bulk.
147. Labyrinth.
148. To weary.
149. Nay.
150. Last three letters of man's daily article of clothing.
151. Of, (French.)
152. First three letters of a famous forest in Essex.
153. Same as 3 vertical.
154. Symbol of the Christian religion (third letter omitted).
155. Brought (ab.)
156. Opposite to left (ab.)
157. Famous billiard player.
158. Medico (ab.)
159. Royal title (init.)
160. A man's name (ab.)
161. Was seated.
162. First two letters of Moses's brother's name.
163. Metal as it comes from the mine.
164. A kind of electrical current (init.)
167. A preposition.
168. Brings forward by way of proof
169. Silicon. (sym.)
170. Take one's seat.
171. Caesium (sym.)
172. A virulent poison.
173. Name of annual motor races in the Isle of Man (init.)
174. Same as 151.
175. A small bird like a robin (revd.)
176. God willing (Lat. init.)
177. An image.
178. A New Zealand parrot that kills sheep.
179. Boy's name (curtailed.)
180. Second and third letters of a musical instrument to be found in practically all well-to-do homes.
181. Prophetesses. Certain women mentioned in ancient mythology.
182. Ornaments extravagantly formed, containing animals, plants, etc., not really existing.
183. Adverb appertaining to the system which explains mythology as growing out of real history.
184. Oyster culture.

VERTICALS:

1. Failings.
2. Impediments.
3. Expression of hesitancy.
4. Hesdstrong.
5. A degree (init.)
6. Twelfth month of Jewish civil year and sixth of the ecclesiastical.
7. A warning.
8. One of the temples of the aborigines of Central America, remains of which are chiefly found in Mexico.
9. A lengthy preacher.
10. The stoker of a glass-works furnace.
11. Girl's name.
12. Alternative.
13. Chick peas.
14. Pronoun.
15. Limited (ab.)
16. Indentation.
17. Meaning the same as 1 horizontal.
18. Pupae of insects which undergo only semimetamorphosis.
19. To reason calmly and wisely.
20. Dominican ecclesiastical title (init.)
21. Around the thorax.
22. Followers of Origen.
23. Wooden.
24. Ready to go.
25. End of "wanderers."
26. Selenium (sym.)
27. A well-known non-alcoholic drink made from capsicums.
28. Bishop of Rome.
29. Epic poem.
30. Half numb.
31. Appertaining to an appliance for shewing temperatures automatically by the expansion of substances.
32. Obscuration of heavenly body by the interposition of another (last three letters mxd.)
33. Academy degree (init.)
34. Auxiliary verb.
35. The rainbow.
36. Position of a governing mother.
37. Period of time.
38. Strong wind.
39. Alluring.
40. To raise one end.
41. Lasts for a very long time (Shakespearean word)
43. Commanded.
43. Stale, uninteresting.
44. Term applied to oars generally.
45. Famous pianist.

VERTICALS (*continued*):

46. Obsolete.
47. Pint (ab.)
48. Town in Italy, in province of Novara.
49. Where the Ark rested (two words, first one ab.)
50. End of "mantle."
51. End of "Danes."
52. Academy degree (init.)
53. Raging.
54. Rent (as cloth.)
55. Lady.
56. Body of lawyers.
57. Beverage.
58. Spectacles (coll).
59. One of the extremities of the foot.
60. Instrument for writing.
61. Girl's name.
62. Sound in mind.
63. Biblical name.
64. One who takes away by force.
65. A knot.
66. Eastern port of call.
67. Bands round the waist.
68. The stinking badger of Java.
69. Bodies of armed men.
70. Annually.
71. A short run at full speed.
72. To bribe.
73. And the rest. (Lat. ab.)
74. Jehovah.
75. A cruel Caesar.
76. Bolshevists. (coll.)
77. A favour granted.
78. A license.
79. Certain dates in the ancient Roman calendar.
80. Copper (sym.)
81. A title (init.)
82. Stocking (revd.)
83. Public walk.
84. The poles (init.)
85. Same as 75.
86. Seaport at mouth of Maritza river, Turkey.
87. Mark left by a wound.
88. Native-bred pony.
89. Short fine hair of certain animals (as the hare.)
90. Weight (ab.)
91. Which see (Lat. init. revd.)
92. Pronoun.
93. Auxiliary verb.
94. French article (masculine).
95. Aluminium (sym.)
96. Same as 94.
97. Gold (sym.)
98. Lutecium (sym.)

NOTICE.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

If two correct solutions are received, the second prize will be added to the first and divided between the two. If more than two and less than six are received the three prizes will be divided among the five.

If over five correct solutions are received, then the total amount, that is, Rs. 300, will be divided into 6 parts and given to 6 winners of a raffle which will be held in this office at an appointed time which will be notified.

MAHINDRE & Co.,

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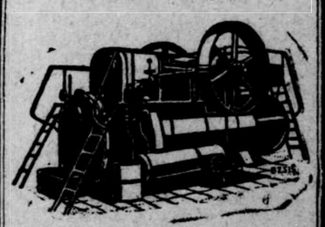

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LONDON, May 14.

The following is the betting on the Derby:—

100 to 15 against Cross Bow, 7 to 1 Ptelemy and Conquistador, 9 to 1 Manna (taken and offered), 100 to 7 Zionist (offered), 100 to 6 Solario (taken and ocered), 100 to 7 St. Becan (offered), 18 to 1 Runnymede, 25 to 1 Mucellas, 33 to 1 Dignity and Vicot (taken and offered), 40 to 1 Oojah (offered, and 50/1 taken).—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

LONDON, May 15.

The following are the results of the county matches that began on Wednesday:—

Sussex vs. Essex.—Essex won by two wickets. Sussex 202 and 83. Essex 109 and 182 for eight (Tate 6 for 60).

Oxford University vs. Leicestershire.—Oxford University won by 102 runs. Oxford University 212 and 191. Leicestershire 175 and 128.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 14.

The following are the results of the matches that began on Wednesday:—

Middlesex vs. Somerset.—Middlesex won by 9 wickets. Somerset 123 and 119 (Hearne 5 for 17). Middlesex 135 and 106 for 1 (Dales fifty-three not out).

Surrey vs. Gloucestershire.—Surrey won by an innings and 75 runs. Surrey 416 for 8, and declared. Gloucester 187 and followed on 154 (Green 64 not out. Fender 6 for 31).

Worcestershire vs. Yorkshire.—Yorkshire won by an innings and 17 runs. Worcestershire 213 and 65 (Malcoulay 7 for 20). Yorkshire 295 (Holmes 71, Sutcliffe 55, Oldroyd 53, Rogers 8 for 85).

Northamptonshire vs. Hampshire.—Northamptonshire won by an innings and 52 runs. Hampshire 76 and 83. Northamptonshire 211 (Jupp 64).

Lancashire vs. Scotland.—Lancashire won by an innings and 74 runs. Lancashire 321. Scotland 52 (Dick Tyldesley 4 for 3, Parkin 4 for 28) and followed on, 195 (Groves 64, Parkin 5 for 49).

The following are the closing scores in other matches:—

Sussex vs. Essex.—Sussex 202 and 88 (Louden 4 for 41, Douglas 4 for 29). Essex 109 (Freeman 52, Tate 5 for 43, Cox 4 for 18) and 87 for 5.

Oxford University vs. Leicestershire.—Oxford 212 and 191. Leicester 175 and 8 for no wickets.—Reuter.

COUNTY MATCHES SCORES.

LONDON, May 16.

The following are the closing scores in the county matches that began to-day:—

Surrey vs. Glamorgan at Oval.—Surrey 27 (Jardine 64, Mercer 6 for 93). Glamorgan 143 for three. (Riches 53, Bates 65 not out).

Essex vs. Middlesex at Leyton.—Essex one-one-eight. (Durston five for twelve). Middlesex 218 for one (Steven 107 not out, Hearne 93 not out).

Yorkshire vs. Northamptonshire at Sheffield.—Yorkshire 276 for seven. (Oldroyd 96, Leyland 66).

Somerset vs. Warwickshire at Birmingham.—Somerset 224 (Partridge four for 62). Warwick 117 for three. (Parsons eighty).

Hampshire vs. Gloucestershire at Southampton.—Hampshire 433 for six. (Mead 162. Hosie 65, Howell 55 not out, Newman 69 not out).

Lancashire vs. Worcestershire at Liverpool—Wocestershire 121 (Tarbox 65, Parkin for 52). Lancashire 173 for one (Hallows 85 not out).

Notts vs. Derbyshire at Nottingham.—Derbyshire 136 (Barratt four for 42, Richmond four for 28). Notts 144 for six (George Gunn 73).

Leicestershire vs. Kent at Leicester.—Leicestershire 243 (Geary 122). Kent 51 for no wickets.—Reuter.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ADELAIDE, May 16.

In Association Football England beat Australia by four goals to one.—Reuter's Special Service.

EUROPEAN AMATEUR BOXING.

STOCKHOLM, May 16.

Following are the winners of the European Amateur Boxing Championships:—

Flyweight, Pladner (France); Bantamweight, Rule (Britain); Featherweight, Andrehn (Sweden); Lightweight, Johansson (Sweden); Welterweight, Nielsen (Denmark); Middleweight, Crawley (Britain); Cruiseserweight Pettersen (Denmark); Heavyweight, Persson (Sweden).—Reuter's Special Service.

BRITISH OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.

Mr. Walter Hagen, the winner of Hthe British Open Golf Championship of last year announces that he will not go to Britain this summer to defend the championship but will go in June 1926.—Reuter's Special Service.

DAVIS CUP.

WARSAW, May 16.

In the first round of the Davis Cup tie between Britain and Poland Gordon Lowe (Britain) defeated Szwede by 6-0, 6-0, 6-1.

Wheatley (Britain) defeated Foerster by 6-1, 6-2, 6-1.—Reuter's Special Service.

LONDON, May 14.

At Eoshampton in the first round of the Cup Denmark beat Rumania by 4 ...nts to 1.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 16.

Warsaw.—In the Men's Doubles event of the Davis Cup tie between Great Britain and Poland Godfree and Kingsley beat Kuchar and Steinert. 6/4,6/2, 6/2. Britain has therefore eliminated Poland from the Davis Cup.

INDIA AND BELGIUM.

Brussels.—In the first round of the Davis Cup tie between India and Belgium, Doctor Andreae (Inda) beat Watson (Belgium) 6/0, 6/3, 6/3, and Jacob (India) beat Washer (Belgium) 6/4 4/6, 6/3, 5/7, 6/4.—Reuter

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

ELIMINATING COMPETITION.

TIMES BEAT THE SWISS.

On Saturday evening the replay of the draw between the Swiss Football Club and the "Times of India" resulted in a win for the latter by three goals. The Press should certainly have won by a bigger margin if the forwards had got a move on and indulged less in meditation. Certain adjustments were made in the team and there were one or two changes. Bisley replaced Lynn at back the latter going out to the extreme position on the right. Jolly a fresh man took up the inner position while Turner the centre had Baggeri and Carey on his left. Townsend, Thompson and Thornback were an improvement on the former arrangement while Edwards at back has profitted by his practice games. In Bisley he has a partner possessed of "beef and boot" although his lack of speed will be troublesome in the next match with the Bombay Battalion who can boast a nippy forward line. The Swiss had one change. Fritsch finding a place in the half line. Vogel was tried at right wing and with a bit of practice should develope into a useful man. Although Hirs was rather slow he was responsible for a few brainy centres which deserved a better fate.

The game was not exactly exhilarating and the less said about it the better.

The Press half line put in a lot of work and Thornbad especially showed himself to be an old hand. The foreigners' defence played up well and had the situation well in hand Traber distinguishing himself again with timely tackling and hefty clearances. Towards the end of the first half Baggeri seized upon an opportunity when Ernst was out position and found an empty goal.

After the restart H. Turner increased the lead with a first timer in the corner and a little later Carey scored the third by neatly hooking a dropping ball.

Although not troubled much, E. Turner in goal proved to be reliable when called upon. Lack of speed seems to be a chronic ailment of the press footballers and unless they get into running trim they will certainly be run off their feet by the Battalion forwards although one would like to see it otherwise.

Times of India. E. Turner; Edwards and Bisley; Townsend, Thompson, and Thornback; Lynn, Jolly, H. Turner, Baggeri and Carey

Swiss Football Club. Ernest; Traber and Niederer; Fritsch, Wittwer and Barchter; Vogel, Sandoz, Scheidegger, Gossenbacher, and Hirs.

Referee. Sgt. Maj. Low. R.A.S.C.

OOTY RACES.

CLOSE OF SUCCESSFUL SEASON.

OOTACAMUND, May 16.

The final day's races at Ooty drew a very large crowd this afternoon. The weather was very pleasant. The fields were small in all cases, but the day's sport was excellent and provided many close finishes. Six races were set for decision during the afternoon and four favourites romped home winners in good style. Main interest centred in the Terrace Cup, which resulted in a brilliant victory for Still Better, which was very heavily backed. The horse maintained the lead from the start to finish and never gave a chance to anybody. In the last race a big surprise was sprung upon all, Anwar chand winning from odds on the favourite. A Party from Government House, including H. E. the Governor and Viscountess Goschen, watched the day's sport and Her Excellency presented the cup to the winner's of the cup. The season was on the whole a great success.

Ali Khan Mohamed Karamat Col. Nawabzada Hamidulla Khan major Nawab Khusru Jung on the conclusion of the game Viscountess Goschen presented the cup to the winning team and miniature cups to the members thereof.

Following are details:—

THE ARCOT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. M. M. Talib's ROSCOFF 8-5, Harrison
Mr. Kadum's TURKISTAN 7-7 Calder
Mr. Wahaeb's SULTAN 9-0, St. Black .....
Mr. Khalaf Bin Saif's JOHAR 8-13, Raymond 4

Won by 1 length, 1/2 length, 2 lengths
Time 2 mins. 1 sec.
Betting 3 to 2 Sultan and Roscoff, twos Johur, fives Turkistan.
Tote paid Rs. 11 win, Rs. 6, Rs. 10 for places.

THE FAREWELL PLATE.—Division 11. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Ebrahim Hazamy's SOQWAIR 8-4, F. Black 1
Mr. Deomar's MARKHOR 8-0, Calder 2
S. R. A. Wahabee's LATIFF 7-2, S. Black
Maharajah of Kolhapur's ZAKI 7-9, Aldirdge

Also Ran:—Telegraph 9-0, Burhan 8-2, Romurus 8-0.
Won by 1 length, 1½ length, neck.
Time:—1 minute 28 seconds.
Betting:—5 to 2 Telegraph and Zaki, fours Burhan and Markhor, sixes Soomair, tens others.
Tote paid:—Rs 34 for win, Rs. 21, Rs. 10 for places.

THE TERRACE CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

The Earl of Shannon's STILL BETTER 90 Moquade 1
Mr Bradshaw's VLAMERTINGHE 7-10, Calder 2
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's WALHACHIN 8-7, Raymond 3
Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHIRTAJ 8-0, Aldridge 4

Also ran:—Fairy Steps 7-7.
Won by 1¼ lengths, 2 lengths, ½ length.
Time:—1 minute 33 3/5 seconds.
Betting:—Evens Still Better, threes Walhachin, fours Shirtaj and Vlamertinghe, eights Fairy Steps.
Tote paid:—Rs. 11 for win, Rs. 7, Rs. 9 for places.

THE LEONAIDAS PLATE.—Distance one mile.

Mr. H. R. Gegg's WARBURTON 7-3 Hoyt
Mr. G. A. Marshe' THE GAFFER 90, Bullock .....
Maharaja of Mysore's KING'S DAUGHTER 7-10, Thompson .....
Mr. Bradshaw's LORD JIM 8-4, Calder ...

Won by 1 length, short head, 3/4 lengths.
Time:—1 minute 48 seconds.
Betting 3 to 2 Warburton and the Gaffer, threes Lord Jim, fours King's Daughter.
Tote paid:—Rs. 9 for win, Rs. 6 Rs. 8 for places.

THE BAGDAD PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

S. R. A. Wahab's VAGRANT 8-3 S. Black 1
Hashum's ZAMILZADA 9-0, Raymond 2
Mr. Ebrahim Hazamy's COCK EYE 7-3, F. Black 3
Mr. Wahaeb's MABDIR 8-6, Thompson 4
Also ran:—Rahban 8-12, Ali Baba 7-3.
Won by 5 lengths, 4 lengths, 3/4 length.
Time:—1 minute 43-1/2 seconds.
Betting two to one on Vagrant, threes Cock Eye, fours Zamilzada, longer odds others.
Tote paid:—Rs. 8 for win, Rs. 6, Rs. 17 for places.

THE FAREWELL PLATE.—Division 1 distanece 6 furlongs.

Mr. Ebrahim Hazamy's ANWARCHAND 7-4 Black 1
Maharajah of Kolahpur's YOUNG JAWAD 7-10, Aldridge 2
Mr. Talib's SIMBIS 9-6, Harrison 3
Mr. Wahab's TAWAKUL 8-3, Harrison ... 4
Also ran:—Special 7-7.
Won by 3/4 length, short head, 3/4, length
Time:—1 minute, 28-1/5 seconds.
Betting:—Evens Simbis, / threes Young Jawad, fives others.
Tote paid:—Rs. 34, for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 6 for places.

POLO MATCH.

JODHPUR BEAT ROEHAMPTON.

LONDON, May 16.

At Roehampton in a polo match Jodhpur beat Roehampton by thirteen goals to seven.—Reuter.

COLOUR IN SPORTS.

INDIAN PLAYERS DECLINE TO PLAY

LAHORE, May 16.

With reference to the special cable from London regarding the refusal of Messrs. Rutnam and Hadi to play for Cambridge this season owing to the election of J. J. Lezard for the captaincy to whom both the Indian players are senior the "Civil and Military Gazette" writes:—"It is not the first time that this differentiation has taken place and we are given to understand that both Mr. S. C. Dass of Kapurthala and Mr. C. S. Ramaswami of Madras were passed over when the honour of the captaincy should have fallen to them. We have had no opportunity of ascertaining the opinion of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association and the intervention of that body is unlikely though we believe that the problem was discussed at a recent council meeting; but we imagine that the Association will agree in principle if not by action that the attitude of Mr. Hadi and Mr. Rutnam has been dignified, reasonable and justified".—A. P.

MR. DESHMUKH'S SPEECH.

A POOR PERFORMANCE.

The "Leader" writes:—

We have received an English Summary of the address of Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh, who presided over the Maharashtra Provincial Conference at Satara on May 11. The language is so defective and its meaning is so obscure in several places that we doubt if it accurately expresses the sense of the original. We, therefore, find it difficult to do it justice. We must content ourselves with noting two or three main points in the address. Mr. Deshmukh has opposed the yarn franchise and suggested that the only qualification for Congress membership should be the acceptance in writing of the aims and objects of the Congress. A member of the Congress should not pay any subscription either in yarn or money. For, if the Congress wants to establish 'parallel government, its membership of only eleven thousand is absolutely insufficient.' His 'humble request' to Mr. Gandhi, was that 'he should now go out of the Congress. May his party be triumphant after a lapse of say ten or twenty thousand years!' The president criticised the Muslims and non-Brahmans for their lack of nationalism. He said: 'Just as religious fanaticism has alienated the Mahomedans from nationalism, so has social revolutionism made the non-Brahmans somewhat anti-national'. If we may judge from the English summary the presidential address was a very poor performance and betrayed a remarkable confusion of thoug and bankruptcy of constructive ideas.

AHMEDNAGAR'S PROTEST.

AHMEDNAGAR, May 16.

On Friday evening a public meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Chaukar to express disapproval of the expression that 'Mahatma Gandhi should leave the Congress' used by Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh, President, Satara Conference in his presidential address. Messrs. Firodia Sukumchand, Bagavat, Purnaik and Paranjpe addressed the meeting which was very largely attended.

The National Educational Conference is holding its session here under the presidentship of Pro. S. M. Paranjpe for the last two days. Several important resolutions have been passed

GURUDWARA BILL.

CALCUTTA, May 15.

In the course of a representation to the Government of the Punjab on the proposed Gurudwara Bill the Secretary of the Gurudwar Prabandak Committee, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam says that unless and until the Bill after it is passed into law is made applicable to all Sikh Gurudwaras and Shrines in the whole of British India and Indian states the difficulties and disputes outside the Punjab will not end, but will continue to remian as they are or may increase. He adds that there are about sixty Gurudwaras and Shrines in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam including Takht Patna Sahib, the management of which according to him is not at all satisfactory.—A. P.

CHOLERA IN THE COUNTRY.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MUNICIPAL HEALTH OFFICERS.

MADRAS, May 16.

The Director of Public Health has issued a circular letter to all district health officers, municipal health officers and chairmen of municipal councils warning them of general outbreak of cholera in the country and asking them to take early steps to combat the disease.—A. P.

CHOLERA IN KASHMIR.

LAHORE, May 16.

That a serious epidemic of cholera is prevailing in the Kashmir State is shown by the fact that during the seven days ending May 9th no less than 2,044 cases were reported of which 1,548 were fatal. The epidemic is raging over a wide area and there were nineteen deaths in Srinagar city, ten in Baramula town and fifty-two in Baramulla sub tehsil. Handwara tehsil registered the highest number of cases namely 1,447 of which 787 succumbed to the disease.—A. P.

PICTURES OF PROPHET MOHAMED.

Ootacamund, May 16.—At a public meeting of the Muslims of Negapatam under the auspices of the Sharcet-al-Islam society a resolution was unanimously passed requesting the local and imperial Governments to proscribe and forfeit all copies of pictures of the prophet Mohamed printed and published by Mr. R. U. Sharma of Tirupati as the picture deeply offends the religious feelings of Muslims and causes great irritation to the entire Muslim community. The meeting also requested Government to restrain Mr. Sharma from printing and publishing the picture in future.—A. P.

CONVOCATION OF VELLORE ARABIC COLLEGE.

MADRAS, May 15.

Dr. A. R. Hikmat Bey and Prof. Towfik Bey accompanied by Mr. Yakub Hassan will proceed to Vellore on Saturday evening to attend the convocation of the Arabic College called Bakiat-Us-Salehat. The Conference of Ulemas will take place on Sunday morning and about 1,000 delegates are expected to attend it from all parts of Southern India. The convocation will take place on Monday morning when Turbans of distinction will be granted to about 130 persons who have completed their course in the college during last decade and qualified themselves for the highest degrees in Islamic religion, law and jurisprudence. The Turkish delegates will proceed to Bombay from Vellore on Monday next.—A. P.

BURMA'S NEW HIGH COURT JUDGE

RANGOON, May 16.

Mr. J. F. Doyle, District and Sessions Judge, has been appointed to act as Judge of the Rangoon High Court during the absence of Mr. Justice W. Carr, who has been granted leave from 21st May to 20th September.—A.P.

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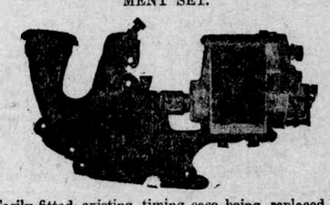

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G THEIR OWN RAVES."

LATED DEBATE IN S. A. UNION ASSEMBLY.

When the adjourned debate in the South rican Union House of Assembly on the stion for the second reading of the Mines d Works Amendment Bill (otherwise call- the Colour Bar Bill) was resumed on pril 6, General J. B. M. Hertzog (Prime inister) said that they appreciated the ttitude adopted by General Smuts, and here was a good deal in what he had said. practice they could not always adopt hat they would adopt if ethical principles ere alone concerned; but, if in practice hey did adopt something different they ust depart as little as they could from hose ethical principles. It had become de- irable to make a differentiation between hite and coloured and that many years go, and the principle had been embodied legislation in 1911 by General Smuts. he time had not yet arrived to abolish the ifferentiation, but in that differentiation hey must be careful to see that they did not ive offence, as had been recognised by eneral Smuts in the anti-Asiatic legisla- on for instance. He thought that a way ould be found without giving such offence. He made an appeal to the House to ome together and see how they could olve that problem. He did not lay any ixed principle or way of doing it before hem. Take dangerous work on the mines: native might be careful and know the ocks he was running, but in general, could hey allow natives instead of Europeans to e in charge of such work? In committee hey might consider the question of grant- ng certificates to those who should be al- owed to be in charge of dangerous work, nd in such a manner they might meet eneral Smuts's difficulties. Let them de- ise the Bill in such a way that they could nd means of agreeing and not ways of ne- essarily disagreeing.

SETTLEMENT OF DIFFICULTIES.

Let them see where they could meet each ther. Difficulties could be brought up and, o doubt, satisfactorily settled in Select ommittee and solve, be hoped, to the sa- isfaction of both European and non-Euro- ean.

General Hertzog also mentioned that he ad had several opportunities of discussing hese matters with the Native Affairs Com- ission.

Sir Thomas Smartt (S.A.P., Fort Beau- ort) said he was under the impression from eneral Hertzog's opening remarks that e was going to support the amendment pro- osed by General Smuts. The Prime Minis- said he had had many discussions with Native Affairs Commission, and knowing enormous amount of unrest raised mong the natives by the Bill, it should ave gone to a Select Committee. He felt was a question which, as far as possible, hould be kept out of party consideration. he Bill laid down by statute a colour bar. e could affirm in the most serious possible anner that the speech of the Minister of ines, though not intentionally, had filled mind of the natives of this country with greatest possible apprehension. The rime Minister knew how in the past the atives had always considered that the Eu- opean governing bodies were prepared to reat the natives with the utmost considera- ion, but they now thought it was the in ention of the white population of the coun- y to take from them all possible oppor- unity of rising in the social scale. The olicy in the past had been to impress upon he natives that we desired to encourage em to rise in the social scale.

Continuing, Sir Thomas said that in his nderings about the country he had come cross many natives who had risen very ighly in the scale of civilisation. He de- ired it to be very unwise in dealing with millions of people to try to keep them subjection. That would result in great amage to the European. He hoped the rime Minister would reconsider his state- ent and that the Bill would go to a Select ommittee. He would get every possible ssistance from their side of the House in inding a solution.

UNFORTUNATE REFERENCE TO ASIATICS.

He added that the reference to Asiatics n the Bill was rather unfortunate. They re deliberately going out of their way to ound racial feelings, and a great power ke Japan would resent the reference to siatics, and would not allow an indignity f that kind to pass. Was it in the interest f South Africa? No more serious step ould be taken to make the difficulties of the mperial Government greater than they re at present. He asked the Prime Mi- ster whether it was advisable to do any- ing which would lead to grave and se- ous misunderstanding.

He further asked the Prime Minister not insist upon taking the second reading, nd to allow the Bill to go to a Select Com- ittee. If not, the Government would do a eat injustice, not alone to the native ce, but also to the future well-being of e country.

The natives were enormously alarmed bout the character of the Bill, and were ry much disturbed by the recent state- ent by the Minister of Railways. He ealed to the Prime Minister on behalf f people so easily governed. The Prime inister had always said no legislation af- fecting the natives would be introduced with- out their having an opportunity of stat- ing their opinion.

In conclusion, Sir Thomas said the Op- position were prepared to meet the Prime Minister in every way and give every pos- sible assistance in discussing the matter in the cool atmosphere of a committee room. He moved that the order be discharged and the subject matter be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. A. S. Van Hees (Nationalist, Delarey) said he hoped that the Prime Minister would not accept the motion. The line taken by General Smuts was that the Government had no mandate to pass such legislation and Sir Thomas Smartt had followed that line. The statute books of the Transvaal teemed with anti-Asiatic legislation passed by the late Government, but it was not called by that name. Regulations had been framed excluding natives and Asiatics from certain work in the mining industry, but without any statutory right. That had been the attitude of the late Govern- ment all along to introduce the colour bar, but carefully to refrain from placing it on the statute book, namely, to do it by regu- lations and not by statute. The Nationalists however, had definitely placed on their pro- gramme to deal with Asiatics,' and here they had a beginning. They must look at the problem from the white man's view- point only as they had to preserve the white man in this country.

'GREAT THING FOR COLOURED PEOPLE"

The Bill moreover was a great thing for the coloured people; it was a "magnacharta" for them, as they were deliberately included therein, for the Bill recognised that they were a civilised people.

Before the Bill was introduced they had a colour bar excluding the coloured man from certain avocations in the mining indus- try, but that would be changed now. Then again he maintained that the Government had a distinct mandate. What about the anti-Asiatic agitation of the past 20 years? Further, at the last election General Smuts had gone round the country crying out that General Hertzog was going to segregate the native territorially, politically and indus- trially.

General Hertzog had been returned to power. Was that not a mandate? Terri- torial segregation was a matter presenting great difficulties, but industrial segregation was an easier matter and would be carried out. That was how he understood the pol- icy of his leader. The name of General Smuts had been associated with the whole of the anti-Asiatic legislation in the Trans- vaal, and now he called this measure was on yellow Asia. What was the Class Areas Bill? Was that not war on yellow Asia? There was not at present sufficient employ- ment for one-third of the European lads leaving school, and something had to be done to prevent disaster. Here was one means.

Mr. Van Hees was accusing the late Go- vernment of dissolving because they were afraid to pass the Class Areas Bill, when his time expired.

INTERFERENCE WITH PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Mr. J. W. Jagger (S.A.P., Capetown Cen- tral), in the course of a vigorous denuncia- tion of the Bill, declared that its object was to keep the native and Asiatic out of certain lines of labour. It laid it down specifically that certificates of competency might not be issued to natives and Asiatics. The Minister could restrict certain work from natives and Asiatics and he had not the slightest doubt that that was what he intended to do. Mr. Jagger emphasised this point, and added that all this was not in connection with mining alone. He mentioned various industries to which the Bill could be applied, such as sugar mills and others.

On being challenged in regard to regula- tions issued by the late Government Mr. Jagger declared that the Bill went very much further than the regulations.

Mr. F. W. Beyers (Minister of Mines and Industries): It is the very same position as under the Act of 1911.

Mr. Jagger, proceeding, said the Bill went about as far as it could in interfering with private enterprise.

Reiterating that the object of the Bill was to drive natives and Asiatics out, Mr. Jag- ger referred to a speech delivered by the Minister of Labour to a Labour Conference, in which Colonel Creswell said with regard to the Government's policy of civilised la- bour that it was the desire of the Govern- ment to open up every avenue of employ- ment for natives, and asked whether he still held these views. The contrary prevailed under the Bill, and it was practically left to the Minister to decide what should be left to the natives and what to the Euro- peans. The coloured man was not men- tioned in the Bill, and according to Labour there was no differentiation on the Rand. Were they going to issue certificates of com- petency to coloured men? The Labour policy was no differentiation. The Bill of 1911 contained no differentiation between colour- ed and natives. Why this differentiation now? It was a retrograde step of the first importance.

In a later passage, Mr. Jagger admitted that the late Government issued certain re- gulations, but he declared that the Bill went far beyond these regulations; they proposed to pass the Bill which set up a bar against the native to protect the inefficient white man, to deprive the native of certain rights and give him a sense of injustice. He would like to remind the House that the natives in this country were not a decaying race, they were a virile and increasing race. He quoted figures from the report of the Director of Census to show that, taking the most un- favourable view, the natives in the course of the next fifty years would increase to 16,500,000, which would be the minimum. In conclusion, he said the only thing to pro- tect the white man was his own efficiency.

A LABOUR VIEW

Mr. M. Kentridge (Labour, Troyeville) supported Mr. Van Hees's contention that a colour bar had been raised by the late Go- vernment in the Mining Regulations, and he could not see how the Opposition could have any objection to the Go- vernment's doing by statute what they had done by regulation, with the exception that the coloured man who had raised himself in the scale of civili- sation was going to get the chance he had earned.

Major G. B. Van Zyl (S.A.P., Capetown Harbour) deprecated taking the second read- ing before the Bill was sent to a Select Com- mittee, and said if the second reading was decided upon, the Opposition would be bound to fight the Bill step by step as far as they could. It would be easy to force the Bill through the House, but what good would it do the country? It would upset the natives. The coloured man was not going to benefit by the Bill. This was the first time that Parliament had been asked to make the co- lour of a man's skin a bar to his rising. They shut the door on the ambitions of these people and expected them to remain quiet. He quoted a letter from the Minis- ter of Labour to the "Star" in which he declared it would be absurd and immoral to prevent the natives of the Union from par- ticipating in the development of our resour- ces. The speaker declared that the inten- tion of the Bill was to crush the native.

Major R. Bailantyne (S.A.P., Kingwil- liamstown) said he objected absolutely to the principle of the Bill. He read a number of telegrams of protest which he had received, including telegrams from native bodies. These telegrams, he declared, spoke for them- selves.

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (S.A.P., Kim- berley) said he was opposed to class legisla- tion. He referred to the attacks on the mining industry, and defended the regula- tions in force.

DIGGING THEIR OWN GRAVES

Mr. Patrick Duncan, declared that the Mining Regulation was not a new thing and had not been interfered with as it was a custom and was agreed to by the natives, but what they said now was that the House should not be asked to go very much further with an old custom which had been sanc- tioned. It was not from the natives' point of view, that he regretted the Bill, but from the white's point of view, and he considered that they were digging their own graves. If Hon. members would only look ahead they would see the bitterness against the white man which would come into being within the next few years. They would be living on a volcano. The Bill would lead not to preservation, but to destruction. It was true that uncivilised natives were competing against the white man on an unfair basis, but the Bill was not the remedy. The re- medy was the minimum wage. Efficiency should be the test, not colour. He urged the Prime Minister to reconsider his deci- sion taken at the instigation of his more militant colleagues against sending the Bill to a Select Committee. It was too serious a matter for party politics.

Dealing with the Asiatic question, Mr. Duncan said the Government was going to introduce a comprehensive measure dealing with the matter which was so important that it should not be dwelt with piecemeal. They should know what the general policy of the Government was before they proceed- ed with the matter. The Bill should not be forced through the House, but should come before a Select Committee before the second reading was taken.

Mr. W. Madeley (Lab., Benoni) was against a colour bar, but it was too danger- ous to wait to realise their ideals. Until they reached the white standard, which he hoped would not be long, they had to pro- tect their children and call a halt to the present downward progress.

Mr. Close (S.A.P., Roundebosch) expres- ed surprise at the Bill being on the order paper to-day, as the Prime Minister had led them to understand that he would accept General Smuts's suggestion to discharge the order and see whether a solution could be found. In the Bill they were taking away the rights of four-fifths of the people of the Union. The Bill artificially restricted the development of the native, who was being excluded from all the great Government la- bour departments under the Government's white labour policy. They were now shutt- ing him out of the greatest avenue of em- ployment of all. He appealed to the House to give the native a real chance, to make efficiency the test, and to put no artificial bar- riers in his way.

Mr. Hay (Lab., Pretoria West) generally attacked the attitude of the Opposition, and declared their interest in the native welfare as shown by their speeches, lay solely in the industrial and economic aspect. They were actuated by no higher motive. It was their policy to get as much work done by cheap native labour as possible. He considered that the Bill would have a very beneficial effect.

Mr. C. J. Krige (S.A.P., Caledon) said that he had thought from what the Prime Minister said on another occasion that he would accept General Smuts's suggestion and allow the Bill to be referred to a Select Committee before, and not after the second reading, a distinction with a great differ- ence. If the Prime Minister had accepted it there would have been an opportunity of joining forces in trying to solve that ques- tion in a national and non-party manner. In the present Bill a colour line was being drawn, and that before the segregation poli- cy had been determined.

Mr. Krige concluded by saying that he would be outraging his conscience if he voted for the second reading. He would agree, however, to the Bill first going to a Select Committee, as General Smuts had suggested.

The debate was then adjourned and the House rose.

LORD RONALDSHAY'S NEW BOOK.

Dr. Biswa Nath Mukerji writes:

"The Heart of Aryavarta" is the ambi- tious title of a new book that Lord Ronald- shay has written on the political future of India. His political views are not concealed from any children of the soil, who have even picked up a little smattering of what is known as Western education. We all know that Lord Ronaldshay is the author of several treatises on India and as such is regarded by the British people as an authority on the Indian problem. His long stay in India first as an A.D.C. to Lord Curzon and afterwards as Governor of Ben- gal has very much strengthened his position as an Indian authority. But it will have to be admitted that none has done to India and to the political aspirations of her sons so much harm as these so called authorities on Indian questions have. This we can under- stand from the mischievous anti-Indian pro- paganda that ex-Indian rulers like Lord Sydenham, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lord Mes- ton, and others are doing to undo the good effect of the sincere efforts to improve the Indian political situation by noble English- men like the late Mr. Edwin Samuel Mon- tagu, Lord Hardinge and Lord Ripon.

But Lord Ronaldshay can neither be ranked with the former nor the latter class of British statesmen. He stands entirely alone. Though having received his political inspiration and scholarly habits from his 'guru" Lord Curzon, he sadly lacks his peer's great intellectual achievements, his astuteness of vision and inimitable tact and preciseness of judgment. Lord Curzon was less academic but more practical. Lord Ronaldshay is just the opposite of this. Lord Curzon had a greater strength of his con- victions and was more ambitious than Lord Ronaldshay. The ex-Governor of Bengal though he has equally qeer convictions and is almost equally ambitious in his aims is deficient in his tactics, less persistent in their use and can be successfully persuaded to change them. His own writings in the past and present are veritable testimony to all that has been said about him.

Any one who has been able to understand the analysis of Lord Ronaldshay's tempera- ment will be able to weigh his views rightly and will be ready to make allowances for all that he has written on the future Gov- ernment of India. We must also know that the ex-Governor of Bengal belongs to that vast group of British statesmen who call themselves "Imperialists" or Little-Eng- landers whose motto it is to say everything else for the British Empire and not the British Empire for every thing else. Thus it is nothing surprising for him to write in his book "that the present struggle in India for Swaraj is the inevitable conflict between Indian and European ideals of civilisation and culture."

By this Lord Ronaldshay means that the European ideals of civilisation and culture are foreign and unintelligible to the Indian mind and as it is so the Western system of parliamentary government is incongenial and unnatural to the civilisation and cul- ture of India. The above views of his be- come all the more clear when we come across the following lines in his book "Parliamen- tary institutions on the British model are ill-suited to Indian life and civilisation." Lord Ronaldshay is of the opinion that in ancient times India never demanded the responsibility of the Executive to the Legis- lature. He urges the substitution of the ideal of a parliamentary government by "an Executive irremovable by the Legislature, but brought into close organic union with the people by means of the initia- tive and referendum."

Here Lord Ronaldshay's views in the de- gree of their reactionariness fairly compare with the views of Mr. Lloyd George. Lord Sydenham and Sir Michael O'Dwyer who are emphatically of the opinion that all external advancement of self-government in India should be made to nullify by strength- ening the hands of the bureaucracy inter- nally to preserve the British character of the Government in India as they would like to call it or in the language of Mr. Lloyd George by making the British element in the Indian Civil Service as the "steel frame" of the Indian body politics.

Like that great British historian, Sir Vincent Smith, Lord Ronaldshay's know- ledge of Indian history has produced a very sinister influence upon the mode of his thinking or why should he in spite of his reputation of being a scholar of Indian civilisation and philosophy display such an utter lack of insight into ancient Indian polity. Lord Ronaldshay may pretend not to know but the ancient administration of India was careful about making the Execu- tive always responsible to the Legislature. Instances of such occurrences are quite traceable in the ancient Indian treatises.

Kings and rulers in ancient India always took the initiative from the common masses. They always based their judgment and re- gulated their administration by what the man in the street thought of them. The life histories of Rajas Ramchandra, Yudhis- thir, Harischandra, Sribatsa and Nala are testimonials to these all. It may be true, as he observes, that the evolution of the Eastern and the Western races has not pro- ceeded along parallel line but along diver- gent lines but for that it cannot be said that amidst all their divergences and dif- ferences there is fundamental unity of human mind which has natural love for liberty and self-determination. France, America, England, and Switzerland are all democratic countries, but can any body deny that though in principle they are one they greatly differ in their political con- stitution because of the different political mentalities of their people?

The same may be true in the case of In- dia. The present political upheaval gives a direct lie to all that Lord Ronaldshay says about the Indian mentality. The rising poli- tical consciousness that gave birth to move- ments like the anti-partition agitation, In- dian Home Rule, and Non-cooperation move- ments unmistakably shows that Lord Ronaldshay's remedy in imparting to India a system of Government in which the Exe- cutive will not be responsible to the Legis- lature will fail to produce any useful in- fluence on the Indian mind. India has greatly changed since Lord Ronaldshay left the Indian shores so the substitution of the ideal of a parliamentary system of gov- ernment by "an Executive irremovable by the Legislature" will not only suit the present Indian taste but prove fatal to the very existence of the British domination in the country.

In conclusion, I most earnestly appeal to every patriotic son of India to read this new book of Lord Ronaldshay and read it between the line and start a strong agita- tion against the reactionary views that the book professes to preach to the people of Great Britain, whose knowledge of Indian affairs are already far from reliable. I also request the ex-Governor of Bengal to change his views about India as it reflects no credit on his great reputation as an Indian scholar and as a thoughtful and considerate Indian ex-ruler.

EDITORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

"TYRANNY OF MONEY OVER BRAINS."

The "Bengalee" writes:—

We publish in another column a com- munication sent to us by the Secretary and Treasurer of the Indian Journalist's Association which has got its head quarters at Bombay. It will be seen that the ques- tion raised in connection with the conduct of Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya as the new Proprietor of the "Hindustan Times" is a very important one, and deserves the careful consideration not only of all journ- alists but of that large section of the public also who, we take it, are equally interested in maintaining the independence and honour of this sacred profession. At one time journalism was not a profession in this country, those who took to journalism did so at the call of duty and not to earn a living. In fact fifty years ago editors and proprietors of Indian newspapers were oftentimes one and the same individual and there was no room for question like that raised in this letter cropping up at all. But gradually our press has also been ap- propriated by the all-devouring capitalist fraternity. Newspapers have commenced to pay and the prospects of profits have attracted large capital to journal- istic ventures, reducing the men who actually bear the burden and responsibility of the work to the position of wage-earners if not indeed mercenaries. This was in- evitable owing to the development of the printing business and the need of large capital outlay to set up and manage a big up-to-date printing press. But like every- thing else in this world of mixed good and evil this new development in the news- paper printing business has also brought in its train the evils of capitalism and hired labour. It has destroyed the old independ- dence and integrity of the press in other countries. And it threatens to do the same among us also. This has been brought out by the present case. Mr. Panniker was the editor of the Hindustan Times when Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya took up the proprietory of the paper. Frankly speaking we knew that these two would not pull well together. Indeed we quite ex- pected it that Mr. Panniker would sooner or later be asked to resign. We do not know if the previous proprietor was under any contract with Mr. Panniker regarding the period of his service on his paper. If that was so, the Pandit would have to put up with the old editor till the end of that period. But we do not know anything about it. The cause that has led to Mr. Panniker's resignation as divulged in the Resolution of the Indian Journalists Asso- ciation is that Pandit Malavya permitted, ever if he did not indeed encourage, Mr. Panniker's Sub-Editor to discuss the mat- ters concerning the conduct of the paper with him over the head of his editor. It was to say the least of it highly improper. We are sure Pandit Malavya would not tolerate, if he were a member of the Go- vernor-General's Executive Council, any Secretary of the Government of India sub- ordinate to him going direct to the Viceroy and discuss matters of public policy with His Excellency. It is well known that the provision in this matter in the present con- stitution of our provincial governments by which Secretaries of the Government belong- ing to the I. C. S. are permitted direct access to the Governor is strongly resented by every Indian politician. Pandit Malavya must have seriously objected to this degrading arrangement. How then could he tolerate a similar procedure or principle in the case of his own newspaper? If it is degrading and demora- lising in the case of Government Department it must be equ- ally degrading and demoralising in the case of newspaper offices also. This thing creates almost endless opportunities of intrigue and takes away from the grett moral responsi- bility which an editor is expected to shoulder in the discharge of his honourable pro- fession. The editor is or believed to be res- ponsible for whatever appears in his paper. Upon his head constantly hangs the sword of Damocles in the shape of the present law of seditions libel in India. He it is who will have to go to prison if anything liable to be brought within the law appears in the paper. In view of these responsibi- lities no editor who has any sense of honour or dignity in him can permit this thing over which there has been the present dif- ference between Mr. Panniker and his pro- prietor. We fully support Mr. Pannikar's action in this matter and think the Indian Journalists' Association have done well to enter its protest against this tyranny of money over brains. We can- not be too sensitive about these things if we desire to preserve the dignity of the profession and with it protect the purity of our public life.

UNDERMINING NATIONAL MORALS.

EVIL EFFECT OF "EASY MONEY" IDEAL IN FILM INDUSTRY.

Films are undermining national morals, is the conclusion reached by a writer in the "Daily Mail" in a vigorous attack on the motion picture industry.

One of the most significant phenomena in the motion-picture world to-day is an un- easiness, amounting almost to panic, among the film dictators of America, remarks the writer. The American film dictator is still the dominating influence in motion-picture production. He is grimly resolved that this domination shall endure. At the same time he is possessed by a desperate dread that Britain is no longer so complacently uncriti- cal of American films as, in his opinion, British ought to be. He does not under- stand why Britain should lay such stress on good taste. He is nonplussed by her artistic and ethical standards. He is hurt at the suggestion that, in the near future the chief ingredient in motion pictures may be brains.

It is timely to analyse the content of American films and to discover why intelli- gent people at Home regard the average motion picture with contempt, while even the unintelligent have become somewhat weary of this alleged entertainment.

The American film industry was born of "easy money." The American public swallowed motion pictures. They were fas- cinated by a new method of story telling. They were captivated not by the matter put before them but by the manner of its presentation. The film dictators of the day, understanding neither drama nor democracy, did not realise this simple truth. They imag- ined that the public had applauded their selection of stories. So, out of abysmal ig- norance and cold-blooded conceit, grew the fetish of "box-office values." The truth about the film at this stage was that any story in the world would have made money. All that mattered then was that the pictures moved.

SHOCKING THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This "easy money" situation rapidly deve- loped an industry having regard only to the profits which could be made from a lurid story with a still more lurid title. There was no desire to make clean pictures. Even now they are made with reluctance, because in the manufacture of "box-office values" it is regarded as the correct proce- dure not to appeal to the head or the heart but to shock the nervous system.

The average film dictator is, perhaps, as unhandicapped by a sense of social respon- sibility as the average money-lender. He will tell you, without any qualification, that once upon a time he made a picture because he had ideals, but that that picture cost a fortune and that he has got to live. With the latter part of this apologia one may or may not agree. The point at issue is that this argument is regularly trotted out in defence of the lurid film title, the basis of which is usually the word "Pas- sion" or its twin brother "Desire." So we get "Flames of Desire," "Flaming Passion," "Pagan Passions," "Slaves of Desire," and such like. In other words, "easy money" is made the justification of easy virtue.

The same apologia does service to explain why, in the eyes of the film dictator, "sex- appeal" is the supreme asset in a film play- er. It is an amazing and disastrous re- flection on the film industry that the "sex- appeal" qualification is now accepted as a standard elements in film making in America as completely and unquestionably as, for example, the gold standard in finance.

This is why a film trade journal says of a certain picture that it is "a fair booking for most halls where the subject is not likely to offend," the subject being the story of "an over-sexed flapper whose environ- ment apparently is made up of one long round of jazz and drink."

It is a curious feature of this class of film that the standard topics, are the dissolute young girl and the degenerate rich man. It seems an accepted film law that no man can attain a reasonable measure of wealth with- out forfeiting his character.

The Rev. J. Hackworth, the vicar of Chaddesden, in a Lenten sermon, is reported as having said, "To a great degree the moral life of the young people of this county is being under-mined by the exhibition of American films."

THE SIMPLE TRUTH.

I know this preacher will be assailed by the film trade as a narrow-minded bigot, says the writer. I know also that he has spoken the simple, unadorned truth. Its seriousness will not be mitigated by film- trade abuse, because it may not be regarded as a solitary statement from a solitary in- dividual but as one of a multitude of simi- lar convictions held by other Churchmen who are closely in touch with youth, who are in the best possible position to judge the effect on youth of any national movement or phe- nomenon, and who are not, in these liberal- minded days, given to needless alarms.

It is a pity that every trained observer of thought and every responsible leader of youth does not know more of what has been the guiding lack of principle behind film making.

One cannot possibly over-emphasise the in- fluence of the film on national life. The guiding of that influence into proper chan- nels is the unanswerable argument for State censorship. Ethically the film will never save itself. It adopted, as its chief end, the provision of cheap sensation. Now, having exhausted every conceivable form of suggestiveness, and at the same time having exhausted its patrons, it is searching des- perately after new permutations and trans- mutations of immorality in the vain hope that there may be restored to it the days of "easy money."

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DISCHARGE OF SEWAGE EFFLUENT.

CHAIRMAN POST TRUST'S VIEW.

The following proposals by the Chairman regarding the discharge of sewage effluent of the city was referred to the Marine Committee of the Port Trust at the meeting held on Tuesday last:—

I forward for consideration of the Trustees the Chief Engineer's letter dated 8th April, 1925 on the revised proposals of the Municipal Commissioner for the discharge of sewage effluent of the City of Bombay. I may state in the first place that there has been no delay on our part in reporting on the matter, as a copy of the Commissioner's report was not sent to us until we had asked for it, on reading the report of the Corporation Drainage Committee. I understand that the Municipal Commissioner is anxious for our remarks and these have been submitted as soon as possible after the receipt from him of a copy of his report.

The new proposals differ greatly from those previously put forward and are a great improvement on them from the Port Trust point of view which is also, I believe, that of the general welfare of the City. They seem, however, susceptible of yet further improvement.

COLABA PROPOSAL.

As regards the proposal to discharge a portion of the sewage at Colaba we cannot give a final opinion till the float experiments have been completed. It may however be stated that so far as our experiments have gone there is no danger of the sewage discharge at the Prongs Reef coming either up the harbour or into Back Bay. It will of course be necessary to select the exact situation for the impounding tank with care. It may be pointed out that Mr. Watson seems to be under some misapprehension as regards the situation of and the necessity for this impounding tank. In discussing the Love Grove outfall he says that he considers that an impounding tank is much more necessary at Love Grove where the sewage is to be carried 2,000 ft. from the shore as compared with about 5,000 ft. at Colaba. The outfall at the Prongs will not be 5,000 ft. from the shore. The Pronge Reef is totally uncovered at low tide and the shore proper therefore is at the Prongs and not at Colaba. Moreover the impounding tank is necessary at Colaba to prevent the sewage from being carried up the harbour by the flood tide. Subject to these remarks and to consideration of any military objection, we may cordially approve of the proposed outfall at the Prongs and we have no remarks regarding the area to be served by that outfall.

The second outfall at Love Grove.—We may cordially approve of the proposal to continue it since it has always been our contention that the outfall at Love Grove should be far less objectionable than any outfall on the harbour side and moreover we have never been given the reasons why the decision previously arrived at by the Corporation on the advice of Mr. Midgley Taylor, which was concurred in by Mr. Mackison, was changed. The only reason given in discussion for the proposed removal was the sentimental one and it was pointed out that if sentiment is to be the deciding factor it affects the harbour much more than the foreshore of Worli. It is hardly our province to enter into details of the proposed reservoir at Love Grove. Mr. Watson considers that such a reservoir would be so entirely free from offence that it should, when covered over with soil, be available for recreation or for a garden. If so, this will be an obvious benefit to the City. Mr. Watson considers that this reservoir would be greatly preferable to extending the pipe line from 2,000 ft. to 4,000 ft. into the sea which would be costly, hazardous and slow. This of course may be the case but if I may introduce my personal recollection Mr. Mackison originally assured us that the proposal for extension to 4,000 ft. was perfectly practicable and not attended with any special difficulty. It may be pointed out in this connection that it does not appear that the experiments at Love Grove which the Government had asked for in their letter of 8th January, 1924, have ever been carried out. As I have indicated above, however, it is rather for Government than for the Port Trust to be satisfied that the proposed reservoir at Love Grove would be better than the original proposal of an extended line into the sea.

OUTFALL AT LOVE GROVE.

In view of the fact that an outfall at Love Grove has now been accepted, it is to be considered what area should be served by it. As will be seen later I will submit that it should be most carefully considered whether the outfall at Love Grove should not take the sewage of the whole of the north of the Island and thus obviate any discharge into the harbour such discharge being, I think it is generally admitted, open to risk and justifiable only if no other course is possible. Even however if the discharge at Love Grove does not take the whole of the sewage of the north of the Island I think that the Chief Engineer's suggestion ought to be very carefully considered. He suggests in clause (a) of his para. 4 that the sewage of the considerable part of the north of the Island shown by him shaded in black and white could be most conveniently drained to Love Grove on account of the natural features, and in clause (d) of the same para. that a portion of the north district, marked brown in the plan illustrating Mr. Watson's scheme, should remain attached to Love Grove to which point it at present drains.

We now come to the proposals for the north of the Island contained in Mr. Watson's report. It will be seen from page 19 of his report that he considers that three courses are possible—

(1) to drain to Love Grove at an estimated cost of Rs. 134 lakhs;
(2) to drain into the Kurla creek with purification which should be guaranteed to be practically complete at a cost of Rs. 120¼ lakhs and
(3) to drain to Green Island with the process described by Mr. Watson as partial purification but which may be more accurately called a process of sedimentation, at a cost of Rs. 130 lakhs.

Mr. Watson rejects the Love Grove scheme but as before pointed out, gives no reasons for doing so. He merely states that the Administrators and Exports who have condemned Love Grove had good grounds for so doing. He does not however say why the Administrators and Exports who recommended Love Grove were incorrect in their recommendations. As before pointed out their number includes the present Municipal Engineer Mr. Mackison. Mr. Watson has in his previous report stated the undesirability of a multiplicity of outfalls. If, as would appear to be the case, he regards the discharge of sewage from the central part of the Island into an impounding reservoir constructed at Love Grove as free from offence, it would seem reasonable to suppose that the same reservoir, enlarged if necessary, could also take the sewage from the north of the Island. This would have the great advantage of reducing the number of outfalls from three to two and would avoid the inevitable objections to any outfall at Antop as such an outfall would in any case be on a system of open treatment tanks.

OUTFALL AT GREEN ISLAND.

Of the two remaining courses Mr. Watson prefers the outfall at Green Island with a system of purification by sedimentation only, although it would cost nearly 10 lakhs more. This is really the same system as that originally proposed by him to which very grave objection was taken by the Trustees. Mr. Watson apparently lays great stress on the opinion of the Port Trust consultants on the feasibility in certain conditions of such an outfall since he quotes in two places the same opinion of the consultants at considerable length. It is however necessary to point out that Mr. Watson really (though doubtless unintentionally) misrepresents the consultants' views since his present proposal is very different from that which was understood to be originally suggested by him and which was put before the Port Trust consultants. When Mr. Watson's original scheme was considered by the Trustees it was fully understood that it was intended that the point of discharge should be a point near Pir Pao. It seems obvious that this was Mr. Watson's original intention since on page 34 of his original report he states that there was a 33 ft. depth of water all along the south of the coast of Trombay while his ninth conclusion was that the effluent should be taken to Trombay and there discharged into the deep water. It is perfectly true that deep water can be found near Pir Pao though it may be necessary to take the discharge pipe somewhere out from the shore. At Green Island however, the point now selected by Mr. Watson there is no deep water and it would in fact be necessary to go half a mile to get 12 feet of water. This seems entirely inconsistent with Mr. Watson's original idea that 33 ft. of water was available close to the shore.

It must also be pointed out that the consultants were careful to say that a discharge into deep water would not be detrimental to the *existing* works of the Port Trust. Since however that report was written, a general agreement has been arrived at that the new docks of Bombay, when they have to be constructed, must be situated in the immediate neighbourhood of Green Island. These docks are an absolute necessity for the future if Bombay is not to lose its place as a leading port. It is obvious that the Port Trust consultants' report, on which Mr. Watson seems to rely, would be very greatly varied if they had been aware that new docks would have some day to be constructed at the proposed point of discharge.

There is another point which was urged before by the Trustees but which has received greatly increased weight by recent developments. Great stress was laid by Prof Adeney on the beneficial consumption of the sewage by the plankton found in the harbour. He admitted in discussion that such plankton would be destroyed by oil and when asked how that would affect the sewage question he said "I will only advise you to keep oil out of the harbour." Unfortunately however this is being increasingly proved to be an impossibility. The number of steamers burning oil is continually increasing and whatever precautions are taken it is impossible to prevent some oil being discharged into the water. There is however a new source of oil pollution. Heavy leakages have taken place on shore from the oil tanks and there is a very considerable discharge of oily water into the harbour through the storm water outlets. It is no exaggeration to say that at one particular spot on the Island the soil is oil-logged. The loss of oil must be a serious matter to the owners of the installation tanks so it cannot be supposed that they are wilfully negligent in the matter, but some leakage of oil from a reservoir seems in the conditions of the soil of Bombay to be inevitable. The result is that a very large area of the harbour is practically continually covered with a thick film of oil and it is obvious that this must prove fatal to the bacteria upon which Prof. Adeney relies to consume and destroy the impurities from the sewage effluent. There can I think be no other conclusion than that Mr. Watson's proposal for an outfall at Green Island with partial purification suggested by him would be extremely dangerous to the harbour.

The Municipal Commissioner however appears to favour the system of more complete purification by the Activated Sludge Process with a discharge in the Kurla creek at a cost of 120¼ lakhs. He suggests that if Government did not insist on purification of sewage a saving of 23 lakhs would be effected. It is obvious however that if unpurified or only slightly purified sewage is objectionable at Green Island it would be far more objectionable in Kurla Creek. It cannot be supposed that Government would go back upon their decision not to allow the Kurla creek to be so used. It must in fact be surely insisted by Government that Kurla creek cannot be allowed for the discharge of sewage effluent unless it is absolutely certain that the Activated Sludge Process of purification is complete and that the effluent is entirely free from pollution. The Commissioner's recommendation however seems to be dependent on it being established that there will be a strictly limited amount and with complete purification into the harbour

I now come to certain objections which seem to me to militate strongly against the proposed outfall at Antop. I understand that the system of purification will be one of open tanks and that there is no doubt that this will cause a smell and nuisance in the neighbourhood. The area which the Municipal Commissioner intends for these purification works lies on the flank of the natural extension of Bombay which must be along the north eastern shore of the Island towards Trombay. The area also will be in the neighbourhood or at least within what may be called *smelling range*, of a considerable area of the Development Department. Finally the establishment of sewage purification works in that neighbourhood will inevitably lead to the closing of all the salt works in the vicinity. It is obvious that sewage effluent however purified cannot be safely used for the manufacture of salt. But any effluent discharged in the Kurla creek would obviously be liable to be carried by the next tide into the salt pans.

If it is inevitable to have an outfall at Antop there can be I think no doubt that the only scheme consistent with any degree of safety is that suggested by the Chief engineer viz. the sewage to be completely purified as suggested by the Municipal Commissioner and the effluent then to be carried at least to Green Island. This will apparently only increase the cost by 8 3-4 lakhs and it may be pointed out will make the total no greater than the scheme proposed by Mr. Watson amounting to 130 lakhs. It may be observed that the whole scheme is estimated to cost 2 crores 25 lakhs, or 75 lakhs less than the cost estimated by Mr. Watson in 1921.

The cost of this proposal will be practically the same as that of carrying the sewage of the north of the island to Love Grove and in view of the always possible risks to the harbour and the nuisance that would be caused in the neighbourhood of Antop I would seriously urge for consideration whether the whole of the sewage could not be taken to Love Grove and the harbour outfall avoided altogether.

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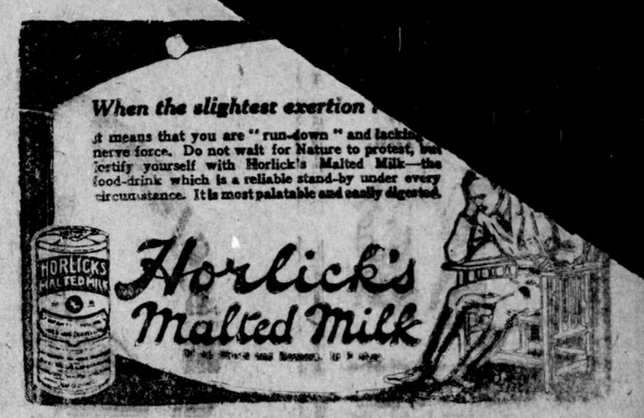

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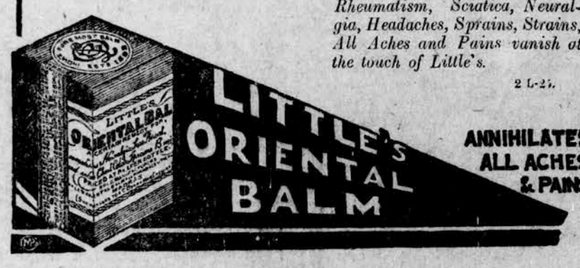

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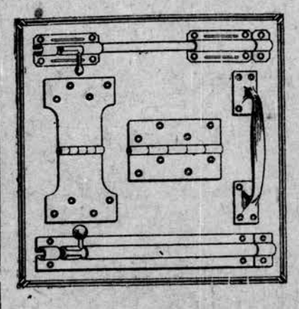

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